HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,150—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Sunday, 3 p.m.				
17th Apl.	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8281	MONGOLIA	9999
30th "	ARABIA	7933		
7th May	PENINSULAR	8894	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	8281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10350
11th "	CALEDONIA	7535		
18th "	ORIENTAL	8281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	8294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
KEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
REGULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERANIEN	4,230	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
ERA	5,376	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
ALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbounel to sail on or about the 23th April, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
* SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,188	24th Apr. "
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,085	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VENDOMIA	....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent General,
Shannon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 15th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASABA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhamtane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 13th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,811	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,718	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B, L S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LFAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES.
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S.

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.
Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Baughat, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STUDENTS' VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT ON THE COLLEGE CRICKET GROUND, SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, 1904, at 9 P. M.

Admission Rupee ONE only.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay I have AUTHORIZED Mr. G. FERREIRO and Mr. D. OLIVA to SIGN all documents relating to the Navigations Generale Italiana Societa Riunite Florio and Rubattino S.S. Co.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

NOTICE RELATING TO KALLIANBAUG.

THE KALLIANBAUG situated in Panchgani-wadi near Bhadeshwar, opposite Shri Dnyanji Maharaj's Bungalow, has been built for the use of KANDOLIA BRAHAMINS and BANIAS by both GORE KALLIANJEE RUTHONJEE, Broker to Messrs. Volkart Brothers and by his wife BAI NANDOBAI in their existence.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 15th April, 1904, the following DOWN and UP EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS will RUN daily between BOMBAY and THANA.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay .....D.	22 25	Thana .....D.	23 16
Thana .....A.	23 31	Vic. Terminus, Bombay .....A.	0 17

2. On and from the same date the No. 146 Up Kurla local now leaving Kurla at 13-19 will leave that station at 11-19 and arrive Bombay at 11-56 instead of at 12-57 as at present; also the No. 22 Up Kalyan local will leave Kalyan at 9-0 as at present but arrive Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 10-17.

3. From the 15th April, 1904, passengers holding third Class Season Tickets and Residential Free Passes, and also Local Passengers holding third class ordinary Tickets will not be conveyed by the following Pleasure Trains between Bombay and Dadar both stations inclusive :—

15	Down Passenger leaving Bombay at			17	0
31	"	"	"	22	0
35	"	"	"	23	10
37	"	"	"	23	40

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 11th April, 1904.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No 15 Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1904, at 5 o'clock P.M.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1903.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other Business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co. Ltd.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of April to 5th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th April, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1904, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES and SPECIAL CASTINGS, &c.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 10 be obtained from the Dy. ex. Engineer, Water Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 3,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Arsenal at Quetta, is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of about sixteen (16) Tons of .303 FIRED BULLETS, which may accumulate in this Arsenal, up to the 28th February, 1905. Tenders should be submitted, in duplicate, by mid-day, on the 20th APRIL, 1904. The Fired Bullets will be packed in boxes, and delivered at this Arsenal to the accepted Tenderer. A guarantee to the effect that the projectiles delivered to the accepted Tenderers will be broken up or melted, should accompany the Tenders.

Tenders will be received only on printed forms (I. O. Form 19), which can be obtained from this Arsenal Office at four annas per set.

N. S. OGILVIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge, Quetta Arsenal.

Arsenal Office, Quetta, 31st March, 1904.

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH HUSAIN bin GULAM MOHIDIN BOGAT, NAWABZADA NUSRULLAKHAN and RAHABIBI alias MOMTAZ JAHAN BEGUM, wife of the said NAWABZADA NASRULLAKHAN, the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated 19th November, 1896 executed by FATMA BIBI binti MAHMAD AMEEN BOGAY, and the said FATMASIBI binti MAHOMED AMEEN BOGAY have contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having or making any claim against the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of inheritance, bequest, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Out or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees, commonly called or known (with other lands) by the name of Mahdar and of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 1,321 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Ward adjacent to the Dargas of Mugdoom Saheb in the City and Registration District of Bombay, (formerly; Mahim Sub-District), and which Out is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 497, Collector's New No. 4319 and New Survey No. 1451, and which said tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3434 (1) Street No. 11A and Ward No. 3434 (2) Street No. 11A, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Out formerly of Bhawoo Trimbock and Mahitabai but now the property of Bakeviia Hargowandas, on or towards the west by the Public Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Abdul Latif Jumna, partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Cassam, partly by a passage leading from the Durgah to the property under description and a right of way over which is attached to the property under description, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and on or towards the South by the Durgah of Mugdoom Saheb.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Out or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees, adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described and forming part of the said Out called Mahdar of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Ward in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bearing the above Collector's numbers, and bounded on or towards the East, West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North by another portion of the said Out called Mahdar.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Out or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described and forming part of the said Out called Mahdar of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Ward in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bearing the above Collector's numbers and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas and on or towards the West, North and South by other portions of the said Out. Together with the Reversions and appurtenances, remainder and remainders rents and profits and arrears of rent thereof and all messuages and premises and all rights members easements and appurtenances thereto.—Dated the 7th day of April, 1904.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DEPOSITS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Posting, Shares, Properties, &c., &c., to be placed with solicitors and proprietors and all leading and old established houses for large connections, apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, EXPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

READY SHORTLY.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY. By Robert Freke Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England. Orders now registered.	Rs. a. 3 3.
THE COMPLETE WORKINGS OF CRAFT FREEMASONRY. Being a practical guide to the Three Degrees in Blue Masonry	4 8
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VEST POCKET MANUALS.

Rs. 4-8 each.

THE LECTURES OF THE THREE DEGREES IN CRAFT MASONRY.

THE PERFECT CEREMONIES,
Mark Master Mason.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES!

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No appliances, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
22, Broadway, MADRAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of

143 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON LINING.

1. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of Teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

2. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1904.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIED BY THE BOTTLE :—

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 1/2 per annum allowed on daily balances or
3/4 " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years ...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4 1/2 "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 1/2 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless enclosed in covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plate! Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with glasses and chimneys or loose shades, holders and chimneys, From Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 each.—MARDEN & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a SHORT-HAND TYPIST knowing MODI. Apply stating Terms to Box No. "Mills" Advt. Dept.," Bombay Gazette.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works.

WANTED.—STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND, TYPEWRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Special Rates for poor and intelligent students. Certificates from London. Apply M. BENJAMIN, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready hire from WAYMAN to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEERBHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 19, Madows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; BUY ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches. Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Acts. H.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still quite strong in all parts. J. P. Gardhouse, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 25-28, above the Mercantile Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Opposite the Old Docks, Fort.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Dawsett of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully compiled. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Firm Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 4, and Mofussil Rs. 8 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1888.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, gives all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Subscribe in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° test by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-8-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Elliot, at Rs. 6-14-0 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, can be supplied, if required, for the following terms :—Copies kept from date of issue, 1 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 2 annas ; 30 days to one year, 4 annas ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Enhanced charges on Europe.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY MACHINERY COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Flavour above all others for Life, Purgunny and Crignuss, Soda As. 3. Sweets As. 12 per doz : Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without inducing or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSORY for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and KIDNEY TROUBLES, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
W.C.—Close to Wellcat required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICE Rs. 30 (Thirty Rupees) including Stand complete, No. 1—3 gallons, in 24 hrs. 24 1/2 gallons Rs. 20 net.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

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KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premium.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	22 10	48 3	32 6	25 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	40
21	23 1	49 4	33 14	26 15	64 6	47 9	37 13	39
22	23 9	50 0	37 7	27 7	64 9	47 10	37 15	38
23	23 1	50 12	33 3	27 15	64 9	47 11	38 1	37
24	23 9	51 8	33 10	28 7	64 12	47 14	38 6	36
25	24 2	52 5	34 4	28 9	65 13	48 0	38 7	35
26	24 11	53 2	34 15	29 9	65 15	48 3	38 13	34
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	30 2	66 1	48 5	38 14	33
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	30 11	66 4	48 9	39 2	32
29	26 3	55 13	42 1	31 6	66 10	48 12	39 7	31
30	27 4	56 13	42 14	31 15	66 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	32 11	66 11	49 1	40 0	29
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	32 6	66 0	49 6	40 3	28
33	29 3	59 15	45 4	33 2	67 4	49 12	40 8	27
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	33 15	68 6	50 2	41 3	26
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	34 13	68 15	50 6	41 10	25
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	35 10	69 2	50 14	42 2	24
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	36 8	69 8	51 2	42 12	23
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	37 5	69 14	51 13	43 5	22
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	38 4	70 4	52 5	43 15	21
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	39 3	70 11	52 14	44 10	20
41	38 3	70 3	53 8	40 3	71 13	53 9	45 6	19
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	41 14	72 13	54 3	46 4	18
43	40 11	73 4	56 1	43 2	73 6	55 0	47 3	17
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	44 7	74 0	55 14	48 4	16
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	45 13	74 11	56 13	49 6	15

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being those free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-13.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

LAYTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sabanda,	Hankow,
Penang,	Soerabaya,	Yokohama.
Singapore,	Semarang,	
Malacca,	Manila,	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

37, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Chowpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Multan,	Muzaffarpur,	
Karachi,	Mooltan,	Mandalay,	
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mauritius.
Simmer Pykat,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 200,000, but no Interest is allowed here the sum named does not amount to Rs. 25 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by Telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody enabling Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Mercantile.

Sub-Branches :—Mussoorie (April to October).

Sub-Agencies—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mauritius City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 11,92,625.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for fixed periods ... 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5 per cent. per annum.
18 to 24 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4 " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be ascertained on application.

PERSONAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 5 are received here and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Constituents and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 2,00,000, but no Interest is allowed here the sum named does not amount to Rs. 25 half-yearly.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	" 9,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ...	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Puking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be known on application.

DRAFTS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Allbert Buildings, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 65,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	ILOILO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LUZON.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed where the sum current does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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A'ZAM-I-SUKHAN PILLS.—A successful remedy has been discovered and tendered, researches in the Ayurvedic or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases of physical debility, premature exhaustion from whatever cause with other allied affections. The Adult, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANSHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Abnik-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 7 per inch); Fourth and succeeding Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 7 per inch); Fourth and succeeding Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT

BY A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience of twenty four years in Cotton Mill Engines, Ginning, Pressing and Ice Factories, shall accept a very low salary in any Cotton Mill of Bombay. Address Box No. "7555," care of this paper.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
32, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A.M. to

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE L. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses &c., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronised by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, &c. Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 12.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	=	+ 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£93	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	+ 1
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	24 5-8	=	do
3 months hence	24 9-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	53 3-8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·13	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·46 1-4	=	— 3-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8	per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 3-4	per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3	per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	per cent	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans;	2 1-4	per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-8	per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-7 1-2. Nominal = — 1-4.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 = — 1 M. J. done. Steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 22 7-8 = + 1-4. A.-M. Sellers
Brown 20 1-8 = — 1-4. A.-M. Buyers } Steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 31 3-8 = + 1-2. A.-M. Done easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8 + 3-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·24 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·95	7·92	7·89
—3	—3	—3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·85	7·56	6·82
—3	—3	—3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·49	6·49	6·38
—3	—2	—2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	14·75 —15
Futures, month of July	14·70 —10
Do. do. December	11·85 —2
In New Orleans—	
Spot	14 15-16
Futures, month of July	15·12 —12
Do. do. Oct.	11·81 —1
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 12th April, 1904:—

Cotton	14,443 bales.
Wheat	39,001 cwts.
Linseed	39,181 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,935 "
Gingellyseed	7,657 "
Poppyseed	4,522 "
Groundnuts	790 "
Castorseed	7,745 "
Rice	12,687 "
Myrabolams	9,300 "
Cottonseed	15,245 "
Mowraseed	35 "
Gram	2,535 "
Jowar	11,254 "
Maize	196 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Exchange—Tone quieter

Bank T.T.	Is.	4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	Is.	4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	Is. 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	Is.	4 3-8d.	
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2	
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		124	
Shanghai 20 do do		170	
Japan 30 do do		145 3-4	

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-0

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 5	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 7	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5 7	0	
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20 4	0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32 0	0	
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30 0	0	
25 per cent. " ...	29 0	0	
50 per cent. " ...	27 0	0	
Black Kutnee " ...	24 0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	33 8	0	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29-8
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29-0
Hard Red	Rs. 24 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated bales	5,000
Imports bales	1.000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·92	7·89	7·86
—3	—3	—3
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·82	7·53	6·80
—3	—3	—2
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·47	6·38	6·36
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market remains quiet and quotations are again Rs. 1 to 2 lower; with the exception of M. G. Broach for which there is some little enquiry and prices of which are raised Re. 1.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	250	236	229	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	255	243	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	255	243	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	260	254	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...		250	242 "
Jalgaum do. ...	...		252	244 "
Khandwa do. ...	...		260	... "
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	262	255		
Karanja do. do				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	268	261	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	272	265	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	328	318	...	
Do. (M.G.) ...	330	...	...	Ready.
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	273	263	...	May 25
Do. H.G.) ...	269	259	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	258	248		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	292	May 25
Western	...		271	"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Sugars	quiet
Good Bhownugger	6 4-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	88 7 8
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5 8
Bar Silver	24 5-8

The sum of about £2,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th April.

1. The Prize Distribution fixed for to-day, the 11th instant is unavoidably postponed, and will take place on a later date, which will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April.

There will be a Meeting of the Canteen Committee of No. 2 Co., at Nesbit Lane this evening at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YATE—March 19, at Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W., the wife of the Hon'ble Colonel C E Yate, C S I, C M G., Agent to the Governor-general and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COWIE—HUTCHINGS—April 7, at Dera Ismail Khan, by the Rev J Hebart Slade, Chaplain of the Derajat, David Gordon, Captain, Royal Artillery, son of the late H G Cowie, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, to Muriel Hollinworth, daughter of the late Robert Huntrisse Hutchings, M R C S, L R C P, &c, of Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, and step daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J M A Retallick, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

DEATHS.

MOFFATT—April 4, at Delhi, result of a carriage accident Stanley, only and dearly beloved son of the late Alexander Chisholm and Mrs Moffatt, aged 24 years.

NYSS—March 25, at Cossipore, Beryl Mary, the infant daughter of Mrs B S Nyss, Bengal Sail Revenue, and grand-daughter of Mr and Mrs H E Keymer, aged 9 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 10 41m. 10-45a Low water, 4-10m. 4-24a.
Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.,
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 2 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Gay Parisienne, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE WAGASARI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Wagasari Fair commences on Friday next, at Government House Road, Parel, and will last for three days.

THE STUDENTS of the Grant Medical College will give a variety entertainment on the College cricket ground on Saturday evening. The entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon per H m's Merlin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Saturday.

SUICIDE.—Venayak Rajaram, a Hindu aged fifty-five years residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well close by his house on Tuesday night. The body was removed by the police shortly after midnight. The police enquiries showed that the deceased had been out of his mind for the last six months. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner yesterday morning, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.—The above Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations received in response to its special appeal:—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun Rs. 50; Mr. M. F. Blase and others of Bandora, Rs. 34-5-4; Dr. A. G. Vegas Rs. 25; Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother Rs. 25; Revd. J. V. Coutinho (Dabul) Rs. 20; Asst. Surg. C. C. Kelly and others of Palanpur Rs. 16; Mr. A. Collaco Rs. 15; Rev. J. C. Barretto (Dabul) Rs. 5; Rev. Augusto de Souza (Dabul) Rs. 5.

FIRE AT FERGUSON ROAD.—At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a cattle shed situate in the compound of the Assur Virji Mill in Ferguson Road. At the time of the outbreak, there were eight cows tethered in the shed and a quantity of hay stored therein for the animals. The animals were removed in time, but the structure with the hay was destroyed. The fire was put out by means of mill fire appliances. The Municipal fire engines from Chinchpoogley and Byculla arrived but were not utilized. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25. The fire was caused by careless bidee smoking.

A MISSING CASE OF LONG CLOTH.—Amratlal Kuberdas, a cloth merchant, having his place of business in Mooji Jetha Market sent his servant to his godown in Old Hunooman Lane on Tuesday afternoon with instructions to remove a case containing long cloth of the value of Rs. 484 from the godown and place it on the verandah by the side of the street, as a customer had arranged to call for it two hours later and carry it away. The servant did so and returned to his master's shop. Shortly afterwards the customer came and in company of the servant proceeded to the godown, where to their surprise they found the case had disappeared. The matter was reported to the police who on enquiries ascertained that two men with a bullock cart came there shortly after the servant had left and removed the case. No notice was taken of it at the time as bales of piece goods were being taken to and from the godowns in the street all day long.

THIEVES ON TARDEO FLATS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Superintendent Harnet charged Sujatsing Goomansing and Ramkison Harcharan with trespass with intent to commit theft. The first accused was further charged with causing grievous hurt to policeman No. 129 D. The evidence showed that on Monday night last, one Visram Lukha, a cultivator, saw eight men in his field at Tardeo. On seeing Visram, the thieves began to run away. Visram raised an alarm which brought two neighbours on the scene, who arrested the accused. The policeman who was attracted to the spot by the alarm chased the thieves when the first accused turned upon him and struck him with a heavy bamboo cudgel, fracturing his left leg. The assailant then escaped but was subsequently arrested by the police at his house at Grant Road. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to six months' and No. 2 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to appeal through your columns for subscriptions to the Organ Fund at the Afghan Memorial Church.

All who have worshipped in this Church will know how greatly it is in need of an Organ. The instrument at present in the Church was built in 1856, and after having been repaired several times is now useless. Service is at present carried on with the aid of a small American organ.

It has now been decided to provide a new organ and a committee has been appointed to raise the necessary funds. It is estimated that the cost of a suitable instrument including expenses of erection will be Rs. 13,000. There is in hand about Rs. 3,500 and the Government of Bombay has recommended a grant of Rs. 4,00 and this is now being considered by the Government of India. The scheme has the support of his Excellency the Governor who has subscribed to the fund, also of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Subscriptions may be paid into the Afghan Memorial Church Fund at the Bank of Bombay or may be sent to me.

I have received a promise of Rs. 150, if nine others will each give a similar amount. Yours etc.

L. M. HASLOPE.
Chaplain of Colaba.

ROADS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that a recent meeting of the District Local Board of Thana it was decided that as a large balance had remained on hand in favour of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, it should be utilized for constructing a road to connect the small Island of Juveri with the main land. As to the desirability or otherwise of this new work, I am prepared to say nothing.

There are some roads in Salsette which have been starved I fancy under the usual plea of want of funds. I think no new works should be undertaken till the existing communications are improved and put into efficient condition. Once thorough and efficient repairs are effected, the roads will last longer and consequently there will be less expenditure annually on account of maintenance and repairs. Besides, the public will be pleased and satisfied and be thankful to the authorities for their considerateness to them. I have often seen in newspapers complaints of bad roads, and of communications left incomplete and defective. I would also request the authorities to consider the question of providing conveniences for passengers by constructing easy approaches to ferries. I have myself experienced the hardships suffered by passengers for want of approaches.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HOUSING THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith a Memorandum in which I have formulated a definite proposal with regard to the best means to secure sanitary accommodation for the working classes of this city on a commercial basis.

Several friends agreeing with the principle, which I have enunciated, have already expressed their willingness to join such a Syndicate and I am hopeful that every difficulty in the way of its formation and progress may be speedily overcome.

I shall be obliged by your giving publicity to the scheme so that anyone who desires to join, may have an opportunity of doing so.—Yours, &c.,

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.

MEMORANDUM.

The interest created by the publication of my scheme for housing the Bombay poor and the discussions thereon cannot fail to advance the solution of the greatest of the problems confronting Bombay at the present time. The object of this Memorandum is to lay down after due consideration of the several suggestions offered, a proposal for practically testing whether or not Sanitary Chawl construction can be successfully carried out on a sound commercial footing.

So far as recent discussion goes, all seem to agree that in order to gain the desired end, the following two conditions are essential.

(a) That there must exist co-operation between private Capitalists and the City Improvement Trust.

(b) That in the initial stage, philanthropy must play a certain part.

As to the former condition, opinions differ only as to the extent and kind of co-operation. The following suggestions have been made in connection therewith.

I. For the erection of such Chawls, the Improvement Trust should give land at much less than Market value.

II. That the Government should forego the fine leviable on agricultural lands when they are used for building purposes.

III. The Improvement Trust and the Municipality should forego some portion of the general tax.

IV. The improvement Trust should give on loan to large employers of labour the whole cost of workmen's chawls at 4 per cent per annum.

V. The Improvement Trust should advance on loan, half of the cost of the Chawls at 4 per cent. per annum to private capitalists under suitable restrictions.

VI. That the Improvement Trust should itself undertake to construct as many sanitary chawls as the needs of the city might require.

As to the second condition referred to, while suggesting on the one hand that philanthropy should play a certain part in the initial stage, it is on the other hand urged that ultimate success can be looked for only if Chawl construction can be placed upon a thoroughly sound commercial basis.

It may here be noted at the outset that the return on the outlay on Chawls to be constructed on thoroughly sanitary principals has been estimated by the Improvement Trust to be in any event not more than 4 per cent. This estimate has been arrived at on the basis of the accepted tenders for constructing such Chawls. The outgoings have been put down at 35 per cent of the gross rental, while the average rent for each family occupying a unit of 116 square feet of space is calculated at Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

It is also a matter of common knowledge that considering the monetary state of the Bombay Market a return of from 5 to 6 per cent on the invested capital is necessary, if private capital is to be diverted to this enterprise. If by some kind of encouragement it is made possible for private capital to secure that return from such investments, this intricate problem of housing the poor will be satisfactorily solved.

Starting with these premises I shall now consider each of the above suggestions separately.

Suggestion No. 1.—For the erection of such Chawls, the Improvement Trust should give land at much less than market value.

This suggestion is open to the following objections. The total outlay on the construction of Chawls is so large as compared with the value of the land that a slight concession in the rent of land will not have any appreciable effect on the return for the capital; besides any concession given will be but a direct loss to the Trust.

Suggestion II.—That the Government should forego the fine leviable on agricultural lands when they are used for building purposes.

The above objections apply to this suggestion also, and further that the Government lands being situated far away from the City, are less likely to be utilized by the poor who are habituated to reside near their place of work.

Suggestion III.—The Improvement Trust and the Municipality should forego some portion of the general tax.

Against this suggestion the same objections may be urged and perhaps with greater force as the direct loss to the public through such a concession by either the Trust or the Municipality may be very heavy; and again it is difficult to see how a temporary remission can produce any permanent return for the capital. So soon as the concession is withdrawn the percentage of return on the capital will necessarily fall, seeing that the capital outlay and the gross rental will practically remain the same.

Suggestion IV.—The Improvement Trust should give on loan to large employers of labour the whole cost of workmen's Chawls at 4 per cent per annum.

I thoroughly approve of the proposal but the millhands are not the only poor of Bombay and it is necessary to make suitable provisions for the others also.

Suggestion V.—The Improvement Trust should advance as loan half of the cost of the Chawls at 4 per cent per annum to private capitalists under suitable restrictions.

This is the suggestion made by me and I have developed it into a definite and workable scheme, as given below for finding out whether Chawl construction can be made commercially successful.

Suggestion VI.—The Improvement Trust should itself undertake to construct as many sanitary Chawls as the needs of the City might require.

I have not found this suggestion definitely recommended anywhere, but with a view to give completeness to the subject I have mentioned it here. If matters are allowed to continue as at present and no definite steps are taken for the better housing of the poor, I do not see any other way out of the difficulty except that the Government and the Trust should bear the whole responsibility of providing sanitary Chawls for the poor. This for obvious reasons they themselves have justly declined to bear. It is therefore needless for me to make any further comments thereon.

I shall now proceed to lay down as already mentioned the detailed scheme, which I believe will help us out of this difficulty and which I submit meets every possible objection that has been raised against my proposal as originally laid before Government.

1. That a Syndicate be formed with 100 members each taking Rs. 5,000 worth of stock; making a capital of rupees five lacs.

2. That the Improvement Trust should co-operate with the Syndicate by advancing to it an equal sum at 4 per cent per annum with a further charge of half per cent as Sinking Fund against the security of the whole property and with such restrictions as would be deemed necessary to secure the chawls for the poor only.

3. That the Improvement Trust having obtained the necessary legal powers and completing the arrangement, the Syndicate should forthwith proceed to erect for the poor, thoroughly sanitary chawls on the land of the Improvement Trust to be acquired on lease at fair market value.

4. That the dividends on the capital invested by the Syndicate should not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

Note: I did not restrict the return to 6 per cent in my original proposal, as I believed and still maintain that the erection of thoroughly sanitary chawls let to the class for which they are intended, will at no time yield a return of more than 5 per cent on the whole outlay. The clause is thus in my opinion merely superfluous, but, as much has been made out of the illusory arguments that the capitalists would squeeze the poor tenants to get more than 6 per cent for themselves at the expense of the public, I have inserted this condition.

5. That all excess over 6 per cent be held as a reserve fund to make up the dividends in bad years.

6. Any balance standing to the credit of the reserve fund at the end of the period when the whole loan shall have been repaid by the sinking fund, should go to the Improvement Trust which may deal with the amount as they please in the interest of the City poor.

7. When the whole loan shall have been repaid to the Trust, its further control should cease, and the chawls shall be the absolute property of the Syndicate.

The idea, it will have been seen from the foregoing sketch, is to create on the above line with such modifications as may be deemed necessary, a body of generously disposed men of means and influence, who, while not grudging a possibly smaller return for their capital, would give the benefit of their experience as business men, by suggesting economy in constructing the buildings, imparting efficiency in their management and ensuring all the advantages derivable from the administration by a private body and thus promote the well being of the city.

It is to be hoped that such a body would command the support of the Government, the Trust and the Municipality and that the expert officers connected with them would, no doubt, accept if invited to do so, the function of advising the Syndicate on the technical questions which may arise in connection with its working.

The funds at the disposal of the Syndicate would provide sanitary accommodation for 10,000 persons, an experiment sufficiently extensive to provide data for forming an accurate opinion as to its success. It goes without saying that if the proposed experiment proves successful, and I do not see any reason why it should not, there would be no lack of funds coming forward to extend the operations of the Syndicate and the whole question of housing the poor may then be taken as solved.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "R. RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "R. Rubattino" Capt. M. Saporiti, leaving for Europe to-morrow. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No 3 at 8-30 A.M. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 A.M. punctually with all their luggage and kit:—

To SUEZ.—Mr P Alexeiff.—

To PORT-SAID,—Mr. and Mrs W W Fogg, Mr and Mrs L C Miller.

To VENICE.—Mr and Mrs F W Grey, Mr and Mrs J J Welch.

To GENOA AND NAPLES.—General and Mrs F Abbot, Mrs R K Biernacki and infant, Mr H Bundfuss, Mr and Mrs J D Cargill and child, Mr and Mrs L Castellazzo and infant, Right Rev Cavadini Bishop of Mangalore, Capt and Mrs G R Church, Miss Ross Church, Mrs Clark, Rev and Mrs H Y Corey and 3 children, Capt and Mrs F Crocco and child, Mrs Dawes, Mr Massy Dawson, Mr A Faraggiana, Mr M W Fleischer, Master W Fox, Mr and Mrs F M Gilberg, Mr G Gorio, Mr and Mrs F Gross and infant, Rev and Mrs R E Gullison, Dr and Mrs W H Haller, Mr E Harris, Major and Mrs A V Hatch and child, Mr G Herbst, Mr and Mrs Humfrey and 4 children, Mr and Mrs F Kasten and 3 children, Miss Kemp, Mr A Knox, Mr F E Lowe, Rev Father Ludovice, Capt C Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs J E Martin and 2 girls, Lieut C H Marsh, Mr and Mrs J D Maynard, Mr and Mrs J A Milne, Mr J T S Milne, Miss Milne, Capt and Mrs L Oldham, Miss S Oxley, Mr and Mrs R E Pigott, Mr and Mrs E C Rich, Mr Gray Rigby, Major and Mrs R H Ringe and girl, Dr A Robertson, Mrs and Miss Robertson, Master Robertson, Rev and Mrs M Schaefer and 2 children, Capt R C F Schomberg, Miss Sparke, Rev Father W Tatlock, Mrs Terruzzi and 2 infants, Mrs P Thaler, Miss A B Turner, Miss Wells, Rev G E Woodford.

To NEW-YORK.—Miss Archer, Miss Franklin, Mr H D Hays, Miss McLeod, Miss Nugent, Rev and D Hays, Schelander and infant, Rev. and Mrs H E Mrs C W Stilwell and 2 children.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

185-04—Matubhai J and M—Haji Ismail Haji Alliana vs Messers Hakimjee Lukhmunjee.

For consent Decree.

J L G Bowen for Government—In the matter of the Land acquisition Act I of 1894 and of Government and Dinbai widow and another—Payne and Co for Dinbai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cau.

45 03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Hafid Hajee Jaffer vs Gangjee Nurput—Bicknell M and M—Part heard(

Commercial Causes.

98-04—Crawford B and Co—Charles Douglas and another vs Damoder Khimjee—Unwalla and P.

102-04—Feyne and Co—D Vussanjee and others vs Shriadham and Co—Tyabjee D and Co.

712-03—Somtham B and N I R Balkissndas and others W R Dayalfas and another—Sorabjee and J.

Long Causes.

298 02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbhuj Gordhamdas vs Muncheshaw Bomonje Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.

622-02 Mansukhal J and H—Gordhandas Radhakese vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia M Ardeshir D and Co and Co.

201-02—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai widow vs Madia Dewsey and others—Chitnis M and Mc.

118 03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhugwan vs Dhalia Alias Dharamdst Mancharam—Edgelow G and W.

468-03—Somtham B and N—Kessowji Issur vs The Great-Indian Peninsular Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-02—Payne and Co—Kika Khoshal and other vs Rustom jee Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla M.

68-03—Mulla and M—Rajabily Ramjee Lakhdhir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Insolvency matter for Judgment on Motion.

28-00 and 125-01—Wadia G and Co—Pranjiwardas Calliandas vs Official Assignee—Payne and Co.

For a Consent Order for reference.

462-2615-02—Little and Co—Abdul Cader Noorbhoy vs Bai Zainaboo widow and others—Ardeshir H and D.

463-2916-03—Little and Co—Abdul Cader Noorbhoy vs Bai Zainaboo widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

210 03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Soonderbai widow vs Vithaldje Mowjee and others—Payne and Co and F D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411—02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co; and others—Payne and Co—Smetham B and N—part heard.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Decree Absolute,

2.6-02—Crawford B and Co—F Forbes and Co Ld vs Essabhoy Mulla Abdially and others.

For Dismissal.

98-380-04—Malvi H and M—Bissedarlal Hardevdas and another vs Meghraj Gungabun—Ardesher—H D and Co.

137-04—Kanga and P—Vijli Hariram and another vs Viram Raisoy and other—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

261-03—Matubhai J and M—Hajee Esmail Gulmahomed vs Suphahai widow—Matubhai J and M.

582-01—Tyabjee and Co—S Gurmukhrai and others vs Nazur Mull Jatimull and others—Scrabjee and J.

461-02—Capt and V—Molvi A C Jirayker vs Haice M I Jirayker and others—Crawford and Co M B B and E G and W.

492 03—Khunderao S and L Bai Ruttonbai vs Jairam Assur Capt and V.

481-03—Mulla and M—Laxmon Govind Niganday vs Elizabeth Thomasina Graham—Mirza and M.

681-96—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Miya Gumlbhoy Hasned—Edgelow G and W.

232-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshunker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangir Manockjes Contractor—Prestonjee R and K.

491-0—Bhaishanker K and G—G Manibhai and another vs Jugjeewan Naranjee—Ardeaher H D and Co.

647-03—Malvi H and M—Ranjit Kalabhai vs Gordhandas Motiram Lalkasan and others—Edgelow G and W.

215-01—Edgelow G and W—Ratchordas Vandravandas and others vs The Malabar S and W Co Ld—Bhaishanker K and G.

102-03—B Raghavaya a pauper—Aishabai widow and others vs Ahmed bin Aboomed and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

124-29—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs R Vishnu Pranjape—Chitnis M and M.

436-02—Maganlal and J—Jethabai and others vs Joshi Umedey Keshowjee—Matubhai J and M.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday the 16th instant:—

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—For a cup presented by Mr Harry Williams—Start at 3-15 p.m, Course No 7. Distance 11·2 miles.

15 ft Class Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No 5. Distance 8·8 miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Start at 2-15 p.m. Course No 5. Distance 8·8 miles.

Ship's Boat Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No 5. Distance 8·8 miles.

Entries for the above races close at noon to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The barometer is from ·05 to ·10 of an inch below normal in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Jacobabad, and from ·02 to ·05 in excess along the coast from Cochin to Veraval and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Elsewhere it is fairly normal.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been strong in Cutch and Lower Sind.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures from normal are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Nagpur to 86° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 81° at Nagpur to 58° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Mangalore Calicut, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Ratnagiri.

Rain in light showers fell at Cochin and Calicut.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

Pach

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FRANCIS KOSSUTH, the leader of the Hungarian party of Independence, ventilates his views on the political situation in Austria and Hungary in the "National Review." "British injustice to Ireland" is as nothing to the injustice M. Kossuth alleges against Austria towards Hungary. By King Ferdinand, Hungary was merely looked upon as a buffer, good enough for the purpose of attenuating the shock of Turkish power against Imperial Germany. Twelve times during his reign Ferdinand broke faith with the Hungarian Constitution; and while Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia and two-thirds of Hungary were lost to the kingdom, the rest was preserved only by the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte. Yet had he wished it, Ferdinand would have been in a position effectively to promote the defence of his Hungarian kingdom, for at that time the power of the Habsburg Dynasty reached its apogee. King Francis Joseph "whom misfortune has made wise and age has made benignant," has not succeeded in promoting public peace in Austria, a statement Francis Kossuth accentuates by pointing out the apparent competition between the Vienna Reichsrath and the Parliament in Budapest as to which of the two shall be the more successful in bringing the normal transaction of State affairs to a deadlock. The reason for this condition, he tells us, differs widely in Austria and in Hungary yet in both cases they so clearly derive their essential origin from the natural development of events that there is no chance of any permanent settlement taking place either in Austria or in Hungary, unless certain transformations are effected in both countries. Unfortunately, however, says the writer, "the traditions of the dynasty still make a desperate stand against the introduction of these modifications, although it is clear that it would be to the interest of the Habsburgs not to oppose what looks like the irresistible development of the logic of history, but rather to hasten the conclusion in order that a natural compromise may as soon as possible be effected between an apparently unalterable situation, and the interests of the dynasty to which both Austria and Hungary are bound by the ties of law and tradition."

Hungary is an example of a State in imperfect union with another state and it is believed throughout Europe that after the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, she will make another effort for freedom. It is a condition of the Pragmatic Sanction that the identity of the sovereign of Austria and Hungary shall be maintained, and "the legal distinction of two personages in one, and one personage in two, with two crowns on one head and with some organs in common and others quite separate, looks very much like something that cannot work smoothly for long." There is no practical way of solving the problem, in the opinion of the Party of Independence, but by accepting its own political platform, that is the principle of the establishment of a personal union between the two entirely independent states of Hungary and Austria; the latter remaining as it is now or becoming a federation of smaller states, such as it must necessarily become, if peace is ever to be made in Austria. The argument of the Party of Independence is that the two States would have absolutely nothing in common except the sovereign and the strict and permanent obligation to defend each other against all attacks. Each State, they hold, could develop its own forces according to its own national spirit and thus one State would not impose a constant restraint on the growth of the prosperity and power of the other. The identity of the person of the sovereign, they think, could not have the same consequences as it has now, because the two States would have no common affairs, no common functionaries and no means of interfering with each other's concerns. The principle of "personal union" they admit is founded on the most fundamental law of the State, the law of 1723 and there is consequently nothing subversive and nothing extraordinary about it.

Hungary, as a legally independent State, is supposed to have an army of her own as "a portion of the whole army." The King has, as a royal prerogative, the right to command and to organise the army according to his will. The nation has the right to fix the number of recruits and to determine the conditions on which they shall serve. The Hungarian recruits between 1849 and 1867 were incorporated in the Imperial Army, which was entirely Imperial and Austrian, the language of the army being German and its colours imperial. Hungary made an attempt to separate the Hungarian Army, but it was successfully resisted and collisions between the Crown and the nation on this subject are of frequent occurrence. The right of Hungary to have an army of its own was destroyed "by an arbitrary extension of the regal right of supreme command," by force of which the supreme commander decided that the army should remain as it was up to 1869, that is Imperial and Austrian. There does not seem to be anything particularly hard in this, except in the mere matter of sentiment which has stood in the way, the world over, of practical progress, but the Party of Independence object that this extension of the royal prerogative is clearly arbitrary, for the right of a King to command and organise the army of a state cannot go so far as to suppress that army and to arrange matters in such a way that there shall be nothing left for him to command and to organise by virtue of that royal prerogative. They object that the King of Hungary is absorbed by the Emperor of Austria and the process of absorption is rendered all the easier by the fact that the King and the Emperor happen to be one and the same person, Hungarians find grievances in the fact that all the arsenals are in Austria, that their language and colours are ignored in the Army and, one grievance begetting another, they declare that they and Austrians have no common interests and no common destiny. But the Party of Independence unfortunately for itself, fortunately perhaps for Hungary, is divided as to what programme is best calculated to secure the ends it claims to have in view. Its representatives in Parliament are not unanimous and their conduct is expected to bring about a modification of the rules of the House with a view to suppressing their obstruction. To those who would see a prosperous and progressive Austria-Hungry, it would seem imperative to forget these petty matters of difference, for only with a thoroughly united empire, can success be achieved.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON. To the cotton producing fields in the British Empire is to be added the Northern Territory of Queensland, where recent experiments have produced a variety, pronounced by the British Cotton Growing Association, to be the most valuable and best of the samples of Empire-grown cotton gathered by them. So far, the cultivation of cotton in the tropical area of Queensland is on an extremely small scale, but in the opinion of those carrying on the cultivation the country is admirably adapted for cotton production which in the future will become a great industry in Queensland. The possibilities of the region in this direction were described by Dr. David Thomatis in a paper read a few weeks ago before the Royal Geographical Society at Melbourne. Dr. Thomatis who is a practical cultivator declares that the cotton plant thrives marvellously in the northern regions of Australia. He considers that the northern part of the continent should be formed into a special region to be called the "tropical territory" and that special legislation should be passed to enable the land to be occupied and cultivated for the production of cotton, coffee, ginger and rice. Cotton, however, he considers the truly ideal culture for the region, the crop being perfectly suitable to the soil, climate and seasons. The Northern Territory having only two seasons, the wet and dry, the best varieties of cotton, namely those of the arboreal or tree varieties can, says Dr. Thomatis, be grown. A perennial arboreal cotton, he considers, must be grown in the territory because it could be profitably raised by white workers. Herbaceous varieties of cotton like those of Egypt, Asia and America, by being sown every year, require laborious and constant attention, and any large production of those varieties in tropical Australia would necessitate a large introduction of coloured labour. To find a variety of cotton best adapted to these lands, Dr. Thomatis began some experiments three years ago. After collecting many samples, he selected two varieties from the South American region, one from the region of the Peru-Brazilian boundary and the other from Mexico. By hybridisation he produced a staple which he describes as very long, strong and regular and of woolly appearance, so that it can be used as a substitute for wool. This new variety is now known as "Caravonica" and, as already stated, was considered by the British Cotton Growing Association the best and most valuable of the samples they gathered two years ago. Opinions in its favour have come from other quarters also. The French Minister of Agriculture declared it to be a valuable substitute for wool. In the opinion of the Associated Cotton Spinners of Italy, Hungary and Germany, this new Australian variety is better than the best American cottons. The leading Liverpool brokers declared that if grown largely Caravonica cotton would open up a new era in cotton culture and industry, and they valued it at 10d. per lb. In many ways Caravonica cotton is a remarkable variety. Its bolls, says its producer, are fully four times as large and heavy as those of other varieties, seventy bolls weighing one pound of which 29½ per cent. is clean lint and 70½ per cent. is seed which is quite clean and flossless. The trees grow to the size of orange trees in less than two years and begin to bear a small crop when only six months old, when they are already seven feet or eight feet high. They are planted seven feet by seven feet apart. When fully grown they cover all the ground and each tree will bear from 300 to 500 bolls, consisting of from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. of seed cotton or about 1½ lbs. to 2 1-3 lbs. of clean lint worth over 10d. per lb. About nine hundred or more trees can be planted per acre so that the quantity and value of the yearly crop may be easily calculated. With a variety that promises so well to make the Northern regions of Australia a profitable cotton producing field for the Empire, it is to be hoped that Australian policy will be modified to enable the Northern territory to be properly developed. Dr. Thomatis suggests that the tropical region should first be made a "proclaimed territory" governed by a Council appointed by the Governor-General, and as soon as the population reaches 25,000, it should be proclaimed a State with a constitution. Caravonica cotton may be produced by white labour, but the cultivation of other tropical products such as coffee, rice and ginger, will, as in the case of the sugar industry, require coloured labour. Dr. Thomatis therefore, urges that the Federal Parliament should grant a special labour concession for the employment of indentured coloured labourers for periods limited to five years. Concessions in regard to the grant of crown lands at low rates for cultivation are also advocated. Unfortunately, suggestions for the development of territory, at present lying idle, which involve the further importation of Kanakas, are not likely to commend themselves to the Labour Party who now decide the economic policy of Australia.

A FRENCH SHIP CANAL. WITH the prospect of the completion of the Panama Canal within the next few years, there is a revival of interest in a French Canal scheme which has been discussed at various times within the last century. A project for uniting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean by a Canal through the centre and south of France was under consideration as long ago as 1851, when the last of the Bourbon Kings of France was still on the throne. Since then, there have been almost as many commissions and reports in regard to it as in reference to the Panama and Nicaraguan schemes. There is, however, evidence that the project is at last to be seriously taken in hand. A new and exhaustive report has been presented to the French Government by M. Honore Leygne on behalf of the Parliamentary Commission on Marine affairs. This document places the scheme in a much more favourable light than did previous reports. It was formerly reported that the Canal would cost two milliard francs or eighty millions sterling. The Commissioners now calculate that the cost will not exceed forty millions sterling. But even on the larger estimate, it is stated that the Canal would pay. The passage of war ships and trading vessels from sea to sea can, it is declared, be effected in half the time that was estimated by a Commission which reported in 1894. It can be readily seen that a Canal which would save French shipping the necessity of voyaging round the Spanish coast has many points in its favour, besides the effect it would have upon the commerce of many towns in France. It is questionable, however, whether foreign merchant shipping not bound for French ports would be inclined to use such a canal unless there were very great inducements in the way of time saving, and moderate dues.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Commissioner of the Bombay Insolvency Court, delivered judgment yesterday on the rule "nisi" he had granted some days previously, calling upon Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee of the Court, to show cause why the order made in the matter of the estate of William Watson and Co., appointing him as receiver, should not be revoked or set aside; and why an order should not be made declaring Mr. W. B. Keen, the trustee, appointed by the English Bankruptcy Court, entitled to have made over to him all the property and assets of the insolvent, situate in Bombay; and why an order should not be made directing Mr. Macleod to make over to Mr. Keen all the property and assets of the firm. After reviewing all the facts and law relating to the matter, Mr. Justice Russell passed an order to the following effect:—"In as much as this Court was not put in possession of all the material facts when it made the vesting order of the 1st February last, let that order be set aside. On the official receiver Mr. Grey, or the trustee Mr. Keen, or his agent and attorney Mr. March, undertaking to ratify all the acts and things done by Mr. Macleod; and on their further undertaking to remunerate Mr. Macleod for what he had done, and agreeing to pay him such remuneration for what he may have to do hereafter and also to pay the costs out of the estate, let the order of the English Bankruptcy Court be complied with. In the event of these undertakings or either of them not being complied with this Court declined to comply with the order of the said Court and in such case let the Official Assignee hand over to the trustee or his agent the property and assets of the estate to be dealt with as he or they may be advised. Petition to remain on the file: liberty to any party to apply hereafter.

THE troops engaged in the operations that have become necessary in Tibet are fighting their actions at a greater altitude than has ever been known in military history, and their experiences are indeed unique. In the matter of the Maxim guns, for example, it was found that the water in the "jacket" enclosing the barrel froze hard and that the firing of more than a few rounds was impossible. This difficulty was overcome by mixing small quantities of rum and kerosine with the water, a simple and effective expedient, but rather trying to the feelings of the men, one would suppose, as regards the rum.

IN his report on the Provincial Art Handicraft competition held in Rangoon in January last, Mr. H. L. Tilly, an expert on the subject of Burmese art ware, in mentioning the poorness of the wood, carving exhibits, writes strongly on the low standard of commercial morality extant among wood carvers. According to him, "the masters take advances and do not perform their contracts, they seduce each other's workmen, and the latter play fast and loose with the masters after taking their advances. The Artificers Act helps a little here, but the masters have not enough capital to take legal proceedings except in the most flagrant cases."

THERE was great commotion in the Hooghly Courts at Chinsurah on the 7th instant, over the fact that an assault was made on Mr. Gapendro Krishna Deb., the District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly. It appears that the District Judge, after delivering his judgment in a dacoity case, was about to leave the Court for his Chambers when one of the prisoners who had been convicted suddenly shied a large brick at him, which he had concealed about his person. Fortunately the brick hit the "punkha," and, rebounding, hit the Judge slightly on the arm. The prisoner after throwing the brick began to abuse the Judge. He was immediately secured by the police and will soon be tried in connection with the outrage.

THE "Times of Ceylon" learns that the Colombo postal authorities are in correspondence with India with regard to deferring to a later hour the starting of the Tuticorin Mail steamer. Our contemporary says:—"It is apprehended that it will not be a matter to be settled off-hand, and nothing has occurred to show how the Indian Companys interested view the question. One chief difficulty, it is anticipated, will be the one of altering the running of the express train from Tuticorin. It is connected with so many other branch trains that—so it is anticipated here—to alter its running in any way will be to retard the whole railway system of India. The journey across takes at present 16 hours, and with the new contract, which comes into force next month, it will take only 12 1-2. So that it is possible to alter the hour of departure from Colombo by three and a half hours without interfering with the present arrangements at the other end."

THE Premier of New South Wales says that the recent harvest was worth three millions to the farmers, and the Colony appeared to be entering upon a period of unparalleled prosperity.

AT Norseman, Western Australia, a sensational discovery of gold is reported to have been made on the 21st March. Forty ounces were taken out of one claim in ten minutes, and it yielded 400 ounces during the day, many nuggets of pure gold being found.

ONE of the Labour members of the Commonwealth Parliament, Mr. W. Page, fought at Majuba Hill, and was taken prisoner by the Boers. He represents Maranoa, a Queensland constituency of enormous size. His canvassing tour before the recent general election necessitated his travelling four thousand miles. And yet his election expenses amounted to only £30! He says the workers gave him assistance and hospitality wherever he went. In return for this expenditure of £30 he will receive £400 per annum for the next four years.

CLUBS AND CLUBMEN.

THE CLUB WOMAN.

THE emancipation of the softer sex is now so completely acknowledged; the right claimed as indefeasible by the female to do all that the male does, and perhaps a little more, is so clearly established, that the creation and growing vogue of the "ladies' club" should cause no surprise. "My club" is a phraseas often heard on the lips of a charming woman as on those of the most determined habitue of the most comfortable male institutions. It is true that at its best, at its showiest—that is to say, speaking of those that successfully vie with the oldest run by that inferior creature, man—the ladies' club is a thing of yesterday. They have been but recently incorporated into our daily life, but now they have come, it is to stay; and, so far from the few suffering from the competitiony of the many, success has stimulated imitation, and the cry is, Still they come.

The "Empress," the most palatial and fashionable, with a constituency of some three thousand drawn from the smartest people in town and country, has been followed by the "Ladies' Army and Navy," as yet only in its second year but of an already assured and vigorous vitality. Now another club is planned upon the same lines and will be brought out under the best auspices the "Ladies' Military and Naval," which promises to be extremely well supported. In all these, says a writer in "Pall Mall Gazette," a certain qualification is necessary; in most the status conferred by presentation or eligibility for presentation at Court must be possessed by the candidate. In the feminine Service clubs dependence rests generally upon relationship to some naval or military officer, and that even in the remotest degree. The story runs that in one particular case a lady's claim was accepted, although it was no more than that she had once been engaged to a Militia officer. Other clubs exist of a more Bohemian character, which offer liberal hospitality to ladies engaged in intellectual pursuits, whose claim to join is based upon the cultivation of arts, letters, music or science.

The keynote, the essential condition, the very life-breath of a ladies' club is its unblemised propriety and respectability. Very careful and precise rules have been devised to ensure this, and are most stringently enforced. The admission of visitors is for the most part strictly supervised, their character and conduct closely observed. Every caller, casual or by (invitation, must enter his name in a book at the porter's office, and must be met by his (or her) friend in the hall or on the threshold of the club. No one is permitted to pass the portals who has at any time previous been rejected for election to the club. Yet it may be hinted that all ladies' clubs are not equally particular. The story runs that a man called at one of them and asked for a lady friend. "Not sure, sir, whether she is in or not," answered the hall porter; "you'd better run up to the drawing-room and look for yourself." With this permission he proceeded to search the public rooms, but without success. When about to retire discomfited, a lady came up and civilly asked if she could help him. "Oh! You want Mrs. So-and-so; she's not here. Wont I do as well?" There is probably more humour than veracity in the tale.

The advantages drawn by ladies from their clubs must be highly appreciated. The provision of separate bedrooms for a limited number of nights, generally a fortnight, although the term may be extended if the demand is not great, is an immense boon to country members, for those temporarily passing through town, offering the accommodation of a firstclass hotel at a moderate five to six or seven shillings per night, with assured privacy and the most undeniable chaperonage, that, indeed, which is official as well as composite. Ladies unable to return hospitality on a large scale in their own homes can do so on the most liberal terms at the club; they can gave receptions and afternoon teas, entertain at luncheon or dinner at comparatively moderate rates, although as a rule prices in ladies' clubs do not compare favourably with those in other older houses. Breakfast, plain, at 1s. 6d. is a little above the average cost in men's clubs, but the addition of a couple of dishes for 6d. is cheap enough. The set price of 2s. or 2s. 6d. for luncheon will seem excessive to economical men, satisfied with a cut off a cold joint for 8d., or hot for a shilling, but ladies possibly want more at this peculiarly feminine meal. From 3s. to 3s. 6d. is not out of the way for a set dinner, but 4s. 6d. charged in some ladies' clubs seems too much, and 7s. 6d. for a special dinner sounds a little on the lines of Lucullus and the nightingales' tongues. Good living is not by any means despised or unattainable in ladies' clubs, and the cellar is said to be as well supplied and largely patronised as in any other similar establishment in London. Indeed, one of the former has the credit of having laid down some of the best champagne going and of doing full justice to it.

Ladies' clubs are worked, for the most part, on economical lines, except perhaps in the restaurant part of the business. The charges for meals and food generally run much higher than in most male clubs, but the management plends in its own defence that profit must be made thereby, seeing that the settled income is, as a rule, much less. They often depend for income less upon the amounts charged for entrance and subscription than on the total number of members who pay them. The Army and Navy with a constituency of 3,000 has been satisfied to take a couple of guine as entrance fee with a four-guineas subscription from town members, and two-guineas from country. The Empress Club asks five guineas entrance from all, with fifteen guineas subscription from town members, ten guineas from country members residing in England and Wales, and only five guineas if they reside in Scotland or Ireland. The new "Military and Naval" has fixed an entrance fee of ten guineas for both town and country with a ten-guineas subscription to the same, reduced to six guineas for country members. This latest venture aspires to a certain social pre-eminence to be conferred by membership and candidates "must be proposed and seconded by ladies of recognised social position, not necessarily members of the club;" the mere fact of military and naval relationship will not be accepted as a passport alone. No precident has yet been appointed, but a distinguished list of vice-presidents has already been published, made up of duchesses and countesses and other ladies of rank and distinction.

Another aspect of female club life, more interesting because more useful, presents itself nowadays in the commendable institutions that offer a comfortable home to members of the softer sex who have entered into the struggle for existence on their own account. These are the brave gentlewomen who have to fight for their own hand—the independent workers who richly deserve, when their day's duty is done to find a modest but well-managed home with all the comforts and conveniences of a private residence obtained by the judicious use of the principle of clubbing together. There are many such, and the best are so popular that there is always a long waiting list of ladies anxious to join. Prices are very moderate; a weekly charge of something less than a pound will cover all outgoings upon bed and board—the first providing a separate sleeping-living room, the latter the two principal meals of lunch and dinner. They are generally supervised by a lady housekeeper who acts as the mistress of the house and takes the lead and responsibility in all business details and acts on occasion as confidante and referee. Lone women, poor souls! must have their troubles like the rest of the world in life, more or less in common; a congregate existence cannot but produce differences between people, however amiable and considerate residing under the same roof. Those reputed best, and for obvious reasons, are the smaller where more intimacy is possible than among a crowd; and again those that are not run on too large a scale leaning to publicity rather than assured privacy, and sacrificing the quiet haven of rest to noisy entertainment and the constant clack of chattering tongues. Some of the more ambitious clubs possess very extensive public rooms, music-rooms, drawing-rooms where the members meet of an evening and all amusement committee provides the relaxation that busy people may have a right to expect but it is still very tiring and a bad preparation for next day's work. Often in these places too little attention is paid to the bedroom, the one snug secluded corner which is an absolutely private domicile and home.

DETAILS OF CHEMULPHO.

BRITISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

JAP SCOUTS SURPRISED.

EPISODE ON THE YALU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Captain Bayley, of H. M. S. Talbot, has written a most interesting description of the Naval action at Chemulpho.

He says that of 150 men employed on the upper deck of the Variag 42 were killed and 68 wounded.

The Variag's guns were not provided with shields and the gunners were thus unprotected

The Japanese mainly used shrapnel. The boats and funnels and everything were riddled and only four guns were not disabled.

One twelve-pounder was knocked clean across the deck and a quantity of cartridges ignited on the deck and burned two men to death, one falling down the ammunition-hoist with his clothes on fire. Altogether five fires broke out and four were extinguished.

An officer on the forecastle took the ranges of the Japanese which he indicated to the guns by an instrument in the fighting top, but both men in the top were seriously wounded, the leg of one so seriously nipped by bent steelwork that it was necessary to cut away some of the flesh to extricate him.

A bursting shell killed an orderly and a bugler on either side of the Captain and bruised his cheek. The din so deafened the officers on deck that when the steering engine was disabled and the Captain's speaking tube to the handwheel was useless they were compelled to steer by propellers.

Many men were wounded by inexplicable punctures, the size of the top of a little finger and from a quarter-inch to an inch deep. They did not contain any foreign substance and showed no signs of external scorching.

Nobody in the conning-tower was hurt and all was quiet in the engine-room as though target practice was proceeding.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that Russia has made strong representations to China against the large numbers of Japanese officers in the Chinese Army, fearing they may persuade the Chinese to attack General Kuropatkin's rear and cut his communications.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that on the night of the 8th instant a detachment of sharp shooters crossed the River Yalu to an Island near Wi-ju and surprised fifty Japanese scouts in three boats landing on the opposite side of the Island.

The Russians allowed them to land and then killed nearly all without suffering any loss themselves. Some were shot and bayonetted and others drowned, the boats being sunk.

On the 9th instant the Japanese flag at Wi-ju was lowered and the outposts retired.

On the 10th a Russian boat attacked and sank a Japanese boat pursuing four Russian scouts who were swimming back across the Yalu.

All the Japanese were killed and one Russian scout.

LONDON, APRIL 13, MORNING.

Reuter (Chifu) states very heavy firing was heard at 6-30 a.m. yesterday morning in the direction of Port Arthur.

H. M. S. Espiegle has quitted Niuchwang.

A Japanese official despatch mentions that a skirmish in boats took place on Sunday on the Yalu River, and the firing lasted one hour and-a-half

The despatch adds that there were no Japanese casualties.

2-25 P.M.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk has been sunk off Port Arthur and only four officers saved, including the Grand Duke Cyril who was wounded.

The above despatch appears to lend corroboration to the report that a great Naval battle has been fought in which the Russians were worsted. It is even rumoured that Admiral Makaroff has been made prisoner.

3-50 P. M.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that Chifu telegrams via the Russian route state that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur at dawn to-day and that the entire Russian fleet went out aided by the Forts and repulsed the Japanese. The town is not harmed and damage to the forts is not mentioned.

4-15 P. M.

Admiral Makaroff, who was on board the Petropavlovsk, was drowned.

4-35 P.M.

News received at St. Petersburg states that the Petropavlovsk sank, but it is not stated how.

Admiral Makaroff with the whole of his staff were drowned. Only twenty men escaped.

The Grand Duke Cyril was severely wounded. His brother, the Grand Duke Boris, watched the catastrophe from another ship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated London the 13th April, says:—St. Petersburg reports state that a party of fifty Japanese scouts were surprised crossing the Yalu river at Somalind Island and all of them were killed.

The following day the Russians sank a boatload of Japs.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 13.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph," dated April the 13th, states:—The Russians surprised fifty Japanese scouts as they were crossing the Yalu. They waited till the Japanese had landed, and then shot or bayonetted the lot.

The following day the Japanese flag at Wi-ju was lowered, and the outpost withdrawn.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 12th April, says that the "Times" correspondent in a wireless message from the Japanese head-quarters predicts that the Russians will encourage the Japanese to advance into Manchuria and that there will be no important engagement near the Yalu river.

A RUSSIAN JOAN OF ARC.

The services of a volunteer Amazon have been accepted by the Czar, and the lady will proceed to the front, says Dalziel's St. Petersburg correspondent. She is a young unmarried woman named Gorka Hieff, and is so imbued with military ardour that she was recently occupied leading a band of Macedonian revolutionaries against the Turks. Recognizing a wider sphere for her energies in the war between Russia and Japan, she volunteered her services to the Czar. The average Russian soldier being prone to superstition, discovered superhuman qualities in Gorka Hieff, and when it was rumoured that her offer had been refused, grave fears were expressed as to the outcome of the campaign. This was duly represented to head-quarters, and the Czar is said to have observed: "If she wishes to go, let her go—but as a common soldier in the ranks." On hearing this, the enthusiastic Amazon cried, "Even as a drummer boy I will serve." She is already the idol of her regiment.

THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS FUND.

A subscription list has been opened in Bombay at the offices of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Esplanade, in favour of the Russian Red Cross Fund and any sums tendered will be acknowledged with gratitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Egyptian Agreement.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER POWERS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A despatch from Lord Lansdowne, dated the 8th instant, to Sir E. Monson, has been published, explaining exhaustively the whole Anglo-French agreement. It emphasises the recognition by France of the predominant position of Great Britain in Egypt. The new Khedivial decree annexed to the declaration and accepted by France will, if accepted by the other Powers, give Egypt a free hand in the disposal of her own resources. The functions of the Caisse will be strictly limited to receiving the assigned revenues and paying coupons. It will have no right to interfere in the general administration of the country.

The Economics Fund which now amounts to 5½ millions sterling will be handed to the Egyptian Government.

There is reasonable hope that there will be no serious obstacle to the promulgation of the Khedivial decree by the other Powers whose holding of the Egyptian Debt is quite insignificant, but should any unexpected obstacles arise, England can count on the support of French diplomacy to overcome them.

Lord Cromer considers the time is not ripe for modifying the legislative and judicial systems but when the time comes, we have sufficient grounds for counting on French co-operation in effecting the necessary changes.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Count von Bulow in the Reichstag said Germany had nothing to compain of in reference to the Anglo-French Agreement, if only because the strained relations between France and Britain imperil the peace of the world.

Peace and order in Morrocco, he said, were essential to our substantial economic interests and there was no reason to fear that these interests would be disregarded or injured.

The papers are most gratified at Lord Cromer's report and highly eulogise his services.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

New Director Appointed.

Sir J. L. Mackay has been elected a director of the Suez Canal in succession to Sir E. Dawes.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

Departure from Malta.

The Kaiser William has left Malta for Syracuse.

DISTURBED SPAIN.

The Attack on the Premier.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Later advices state that the Spanish Premier Manra was not stabbed but was attacked by a man with clenched fists, but not hurt.

The bystanders fled panic-stricken, shouting that the Premier had been stabbed. His assailant was arrested.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. Brodrick has introduced the India Council Bill in the House of Commons, repeating that portion of the 1874 Bill, relative to the Public Works and the functions of the sixth member.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEECH BY LORD AMPTHILL.

THE ACTING VICEROYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

The Provincial Budget was submitted at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to-day.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill in addressing the Council, reviewed the administration for the past year. He said in the present condition of things they had no need of sweeping reforms or radical changes in the system of administration. He had travelled over the greater part of the Presidency, and received public representations and memorials from all classes of the community, but nowhere were any suggestions for radical reforms called for.

AS ACTING VICEROY.

In concluding his speech, his Excellency said:—"Within a few days, unless anything unforeseen should occur, I shall be called away to a post of greater responsibility, heavier anxiety and more arduous work than that which I have the honour and good fortune to hold at present. As you know the necessity for a temporary incumbency of the Governor-Generalship is due to the unprecedented circumstance of Lord Curzon's departure, and that it falls to my lot to officiate is merely in course of official seniority.

I trust that the accidental circumstances which will place me in such a position will not seem any discredit to Madras. I have had many evidences which have touched me deeply that the people of Madras will regard my temporary translation to a higher sphere as an honour to their Presidency. There is, I fear, no justification for this view, but since it exists I shall endeavour to act up to it. It will be the honour of Madras that I shall have ever in view, and I can only humbly trust that with the help of God I shall do nothing to disgrace the Presidency. I say in all sincerity that I seek no personal credit, for I am not likely to do anything to deserve it, but if that which I do should prove creditable to the land in which for three years past my lot has been cast, the people with whose fortunes I am so closely and fondly associated and the administration which has supported me so zealously and loyally, then indeed I shall be proud and glad and thankful.

My position as officiating Viceroy is that of a ship's officer who for a short watch has to keep the vessel on the course which has already been marked out until the commander resumes control of the helm and the direction of the navigation. At present the sea is calm and the course is clear, I can only pray that no sudden storms will arise and no unseen obstacles drift across my course to put my experienced seamenship to a trial.

While I cannot hope to do anything as Viceroy I do hope to learn something, perhaps which may be of use to this Presidency when I return here. I am glad to think that my absence from Madras will be only brief and temporary, for I can assure you that nothing would grive me more than to have to bid a final farewell to the Presidency for any reason whatever before my ordinary term of office had expired.

During my absence my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Thomson, will occupy my present post. I need hardly tell you that I have no fear that the Administration or any of the duties of the Governorship will suffer in his hands. You will be making an interesting experiment, nothing less, so far as personal elements are concerned, than that of a Government by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council. While I wish the experiment success with all my heart, I hope that it will not be so successful as to engender a preference for that system over the present one.

I hope that I have not tried your patience too long with the se remarks, in which I have endeavoured to open my heart to you and to that larger audience outside with whom I have always desired to establish relations of mutual candour and confidence. Anyhow, I apologise for having detained you so long, and I thank you sincerely for your patient hearing.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

SIR ARNOLD WHITE APPOINTED VICE-CHANCELLOR.

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras in the room of Dr. Miller; but as the Chief Justice is returning to England this month, another appointment will have to be made.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Sir James Davies will act as Chief Justice during Sir Arnold White's absence.

MR. JUSTICE AMIR ALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali was entertained at an evening party yesterday, at the Bengal Landholders' Association rooms. There was a large gathering and the party was very successful. Mr. Amir Ali leaves for England to-morrow, and Mr. J. G. Woodroffe takes his seat on the High Court Bench from the 15th instant.

OUDH HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following matches have been played off in the first round of the Oudh Hockey Tournament.—Fyzabad beat Sultanpur by two goals to one; Barabanki beat Lucknow by two goals to one; Unao drew with Hardoi and a match will be re-played at Lucknow on the 17th instant.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

POONA, APRIL 13.

Lord Kitchener left Marmagao harbour by the West India Portuguese Railway at 11-35 this morning and is expected to arrive in Poona at 7-50 to-morrow evening by special train on the Southern Mahratta Railway. His Excellency then transfers to the G. I. P. Railway and leaves at 8-30 for Jabulpore via Dhond.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda left Poona by a special train yesterday evening for Mahabaleshwar. His Highness does not appear in the best of health.

THE TIBET MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL, 13.

The Tibet Mission reached Gyantse on the 11th instant without serious opposition and found the place situated in a fertile valley, dotted with trees and hamlets. The Amban has not arrived, but prospects of satisfactory negotiations are bright.

THE QUESTION OF REINFORCEMENTS.

We have so far heard nothing of any reinforcements being sent to the "escort" of the Tibet Mission and yet the line of communication is lengthening out every day. When Gyantse is occupied the headquarters will be about 100 miles beyond Phari and some 240 miles from the railway-base at Siliguri. There is, of course, no necessity to keep more than camp-guards in Sikkim, and thus about 2,500 troops will be available for duty of all kinds in Tibet itself. We have now to consider what this means. In the first place the Chumbi Valley has to be held: there is no local danger here and small garrisons at Phari and elsewhere are all that is required. But for 100 miles beyond there is the road to be looked after, posts to be held and escorts to be provided for all convoys passing to and fro. The people of the country are described as quite friendly, furnishing supplies and visiting the posts constantly. They have unquestionably been impressed by the punishment inflicted upon the Lhassa army near Guru, and they are not likely to give trouble in the immediate future. In spite, however, of this satisfactory state of things, General Macdonald has to consider that the road crosses a pass 16,000 feet above sea-level before Tuna is reached, and that there are a difficult defile and another high pass on the route to Gyantse. The sweeping away of the Tibetans who have tried to bar the road has been a comparatively easy matter, but if convoys are to pass safely to and from Gyantse itself fairly strong escorts must be provided and there must be garrisons placed at the fixed halting-places. This will use up several hundred men, for no risks must be run of the line of communication being broken by some irruption of the enemy, such as the slipping of a body of men round a flank. We do not credit the Tibetans with any strategical instincts, but they may some day begin to see that while they cannot successfully oppose the main column there is the chance of doing some mischief along the road in rear. In that case the temper of the local villagers might change and troublesome complications arise from Phari onwards. The total strength of the force under General Macdonald's order including the detachments in Sikkim, is about 3,000 men, and with headquarters established at Gyantse he will have full occupation for every rifle at his disposal. But it is possible that another objective even further on may have to be aimed at, for there is no assurance that either the Dalai Lama or the Amban will negotiate in earnest after Gyantse has been occupied. In that case the question of reinforcements must certainly arise, not because of any danger of defeat of the main column with the Mission but of the risks and strain of keeping up communications. The troops and transport had terribly heavy duties to perform in getting supplies to Tuna: will they be equal, at their present strength, to the further task involved by the advance to Gyantse? That is a military and not a political question and it should be dealt with solely on military grounds. It would be folly to leave it open too long simply for the sake of dramatic effect: it may be quite possible that "a single regiment could march to Lhasa," as we have heard confidently asserted, but a brigade would probably be required to get it back again.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A.G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H G Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H P Dimmock, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon Mr Vithal. das Damoder Mr K E Dadachanji Dr N N Katrak. Mr Munmohandas Ramji Mr Kaliandas Keshewdas, Mr W L Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M N Wadia, Secretary.

SUPPLY OF METERS

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of meters and spare parts of meters required by the Water Department the following firms had submitted tenders:—Messrs John Fleming and Co Rs 8,912-10-0 Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Rs 9 982-14-6 and Messrs Geo Gahagan and Co Rs 9,610 10-0. As the tender of Messrs John Fleming and Co was the lowest of the three the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to its acceptance.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the lowest tender

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP SUIT.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation copy of a letter to the address of the Chief Accountant from the Municipal solicitors, as follows and stating that the appeal referred to therein had been filed:—"We have the honor to state that the hearing of the suit by the Secretary of State regarding the Municipal Workshops land has now come to an end, and judgment has been delivered adversely to the Municipality who, according to that decision, have to pay not only the greater part of their own, but also the greater part of the Government costs These costs, we estimate, will not amount to less than Rs. 10 000 on each side, Rs. 20,000 in all. In addition to costs the Municipality will, on the basis of this judgment, have to meet a very heavy liability for arrears of rent but this we cannot at the moment estimate. We are now about to obtain Counsel's advice on the question of appealing and we think it very possible that the Standing Committee and Commissioner may determine that there shall be an appeal. It will be evident from what we have said that in any event a special grant for costs will be necessary and perhaps for rent, but we shall be able to suggest better what the grant should cover when the questions of appealing and of rent are determined."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for information.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the allowance &c., payable to Mr. C.C. James Deputy Executive Engineer drainage special branch for making certain inquiries in England on behalf of the Municipality.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that in the circumstances stated sanction be given to the payment of the allowances and expenses.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Mr Cuffe said that as that was the last occasion when some of them would have the opportunity of expressing their views about the manner in which Dr Viegas had discharged the duties of his office as chairman of the Standing Committee, he proposed that the Standing Committee offered their best thanks to the retiring Chairman for the valuable services rendered by him as chairman during the past year, and placed on record their appreciation of the ability, industry and courtesy with which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office. Matters of considerable importance were often discussed at the Committee meetings with promptness and energy and it was to be hoped that such matters would be dealt with equal promptness and energy by the Corporation.

The Hon Mr. Vithaldas in seconding the proposition admired the manner in which Dr. Viegas conducted the duties of his office. It was long experience acquired by Dr. Viegas on the boards of the Corporation and the Standing Committee that stood him a good stead in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim and Dr. Dadachanji fully endorsed the remarks made by the previous speakers.

The proposition was then carried by acclamation.

Dr. Viegas in reply thanked the Standing Committee for the resolution couched in such handsome terms and said that were it not for the kind co-operation of the members and the assistance rendered to him by the Municipal Commissioner who was an extremely able, energetic and conscientious officer, and Mr Wadia, their excellent Secretary, whose valuable aid he could not but publicly acknowledge, he would not have been able to discharge his duties to his own satisfaction. (Applause). He further acknowledged the assistance he received from the Secretary's staff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peett, Dorsetshire Regiment, will officiate as Colonel on the staff at Ferozepore on the departure of Brigadier-General Abbott on leave.

Lieut. Keighly 39th Horse is appointed to the Burma Military Police as assistant Commandant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. Arthur Powell delivered a lecture in the Gaiety Theatre last evening, on 'The Cause and Prevention of Malaria." There was a large attendance of the public on the occasion. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, was voted to the chair. The lecture which was illustrated by magic lantern slides, &c proved very interesting.

The lecturer in opening his discourse said it required no words from him to tell an audience in India what ravages Malaria caused in their midst. Dr. Turner would tell them how many deaths occurred from that cause in this city each year. He (the lecturer) knew that in the district in which he lived before coming to this city, they had a death-rate of 23 per thousand from malaria alone, a death-rate higher than that from all causes put together in England, it was not only the loss by death they had to consider, but also the suffering and loss of time and labour, which meant money in a commercial community. How great that loss was they could form an estimate, when he told them that in the Bombay police, there were about 1000 admissions to hospital each year for malarial fever. An average of ten days in hospital represented a waste of 10,000 working days, and that was at the expense of the taxpayer. These men got a thorough treatment and so were less liable to relapses than most of the citizens. So if they took them as a basis for their calculation they found that some four million days of suffering and fever arose in this city, and at least two million days' work was lost. This meant either a loss of so much pay to the employee, or of work done for the employer. It was only within the past quarter of a century that they had found out the cause of malaria. It was, indeed, a reproach not only to the people of India and other tropical climates, but also to the Englishmen who more than any other race had taken up what was called "the white man's burden," that they left this great discovery to a French Army doctor. Dr. Laneson having discovered the parasite, which lived in men's blood and thereby caused malarial fever, it remained for a distinguished Englishman, Sir P. Manson, who had devoted the greater part of his life to the study of diseases in the Tropics, to reason out the manner in which the parasite reached the blood. He indicated the lines of his thought and pointed out a plan of investigation to Major Ross an officer of the Indian Medical Service, a careful and indefatigable observer who completed the circle of our knowledge in the matter. Proceeding, the lecturer said it was not necessary for him to say anything about the various theories held in former days, but would just point out to them that the name malaria was in itself a monumental falsehood "Mal aria," the Italian for "bad air," a thing to be always avoided, was not the cause of malarial fever. Malarial fever, sometimes called swamp fever, marsh fever. Bombay fever. Calcutta fever, jungle fever, was caused by a minute animal, which lived in the blood as a parasite. These parasites were exceedingly small. The one whose picture he showed to the audience was about the twelve thousandth part of an inch in length, and could only be seen with the help of a powerful misroscope. These figures did not perhaps express much to them, but perhaps they would get some idea when he told them that 12,000 in a line touching one another would be only an inch in length. And if he were to magnify a man to the same extent as he had done this little animal, the man would be about three times the height of the highest mountain in the world; and to draw this picture on the same scale he would require a piece of paper much larger than the island of Bombay. If he began to draw the man's head at Colaba Point, his feet would reach Bandora. Small as this little creature was, he was full of venom and had slain more people than all the soldiers the world had ever produced. The lecturer then explained how the parasite developed in human blood, how it grew and multiplied, how it produced fever, and how the fever spreads by means of mosquitoes. Coming to the question as to how to prevent malaria the lecturer said, the best means obviously was to kill the parasite. But how was that to be done? The parasite could not live except inside the living body of man and mosquito. It was not every mosquito. It was not every mosquito that could become infected with the malaria parasite. There was another kind of mosquito the anopheles, in whose body all the changes he (the lecturer) had described took place, and in whose saliva the young parasites were to be found ready for infecting man as soon as he was bitten. They must detect and learn to distinguish this little fellow from other mosquitoes. He loved darkness. He was shy and did not herald his approach by a long buzzing like a common culex. He hid during the day and only came out at twilight, or during the darkness of night. His very favourite hiding place was in stables and dark huts, where he was sheltered from draughts of air and from bright light. The anopheles liked gently running water and clear streams in which there were water weeds growing. The other mosquitoes, would breed in filthy water, in old tins, bottles, vases, and tanks. The best way to get rid of mosquitoes was to destroy all puddles, streams and tanks in which they could breed, and to see that no old tins pots, or vessels were left about in which water could accumulate for mosquitoes to breed in. If they should have tanks, they should be large and should contain plenty of fish as fish ate and destroyed the larvae. Puddles should be filled up. The borrow-pits alongside the railway lines should be joined together into a continuous drain, and the water removed if possible. Tubs and water-butts should not be kept in compounds and if they must, they should be emptied regularly every few days. Flower-vases, bath-room chatties, water jugs, and buckets also should be carefully emptied at regular intervals. Tanks that could not be emptied and were not kept clear of larvae by fish should have oil poured over their surface every now and then. Great sums had been spent in places like Havanna, Ismalia and Sierra Leone in the distruction of mosquitoes and the result had been in all cases excellent. An ideal place to test the value of anti-mosquito campaign would be a large densely populated city or an island surrounded by sufficient sea to render the immigration of fresh breeds of mosquatoes difficult. In Bombay they might say nothing had been done. Bombay had the honour of being "urbs prima in terris." The first city in the Empire, if not in the world in the matter of death rate. Bombay was justly the by-world and reproach to them all, and yet she was favourably situated for the destruction of mosquitoes. This was not a thing that could be done by the Health Department alone but required the assistance of every individual citizen. If each man would only keep his own house and compound free of mosquitoes Bombay might become entirely free from malaria, and be the health resort instead of the reproach of India. He would add only a few more practical points in the prevention of fever. If their neighbours would still cultivate mosquitoes they must do all they could to avoid their bites. Mosquito curtains should always be used at night. Those who could not retire to bed, should either wear boots or two pairs of stockings to prevent their ankles being bitten. Punkhas and currents of air of all kinds were disliked by the anopheles. Darkness they loved, so let people keep their houses bright and open. He noticed a great number of walls in Bombay, where railings would be cheaper and better. These unnecessary walls round compounds shut off air and sun-light and made nice shelters for the mosquitoes. All unnecessary jungles and plants should be avoided in compounds. When destroying jungle, stable and garden refuse such as straw and leaves, it was a good and economical plan to burn them. All smoke was obnoxious to, and often killed the mosquitoes. Persons of wealth would find it to their own advantage to supply their servants and children with mosquito nets and see they used them. In this way the servants would be kept healthy, and should they by any chance contract malaria or the parasites of elephantiasis, the mosquitoes of their compound could not get at them and would be kept healthy and harmless, and their own chance of catching fever would be so much diminished.

Votes of thanks having been accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, the proceeding terminated.

THE RAJA OF NANDOD.

PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT APRIL, 14.

The Raja of Nandod who passed through this town yesterday, was met by Messrs. Nagjeeh and Javerchand, Bose, Wilson, Motilal Dayaram, Chotalal Ishwardas, Jehangerji Mody, Maneklal Surajram Rataoji and others. After the Raja was garlanded, pan sopari was distributed to those present, a band being in attendance. The friends present wished the Raja a safe voyage to England and speedy return

A FORTUNE of £385,588, including net personalty £216,077, has been left by the late Mr. Richard Cory, J. P., for many years head of the great firm of Cory Brothers, coal-owners and shipping merchants who died at his residence, Langdon Court, Plymouth, on January 19th last.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

DECISION OF THE BOMBAY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, as Commissioner in the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday, disposed of the rule nisi granted on Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee of the Court, to show cause why, at the instance of Mr. W. Brock Keen, trustee of the property of William Watson and Co., appointed under an order of the High Court in England, and of this Court vesting the property in the Bombay and Karachi branches of the insolvents in the hands of the Official Assignee, should not be revoked and set aside, on the ground of the order of the English Court having the privilege of priority.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for Mr. C J. March, who is the regularly constituted attorney of Mr. W. Brock Keen. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the Official Assignee, Bombay.

The position was this:—Mr. Inverarity who had argued in support of the rule on the 11th instant, asked for an order to hand over the whole of William Watson and Company's property in the hands of the Official Assignee unconditionally to the English Trustees. Mr. Keen, who, he said, would in all human probability, consider the question of the Official Assignee's remuneration; also, whether he should ratify that officer's action taken in the winding-up of the estate, and for the creditors' good. But counsel declined to grant any condition, or to take charge of the assets as a matter of courtesy to the English Court. He demanded it as a matter of his client's legal rights.

Mr Lowndes, on the other hand urged against the rule and said the estate might be handed over to Mr. Keen as a matter of courtesy to the English Court; for, if priority was to be considered, it was in favour of the Bombay Court's vesting order. And when it was decided to hand over the assets to Mr. W. Brock Keen, it should be done conditionally, and in consonance with the provisions of the Statutory Act from which the Bombay Court derived its authority; and by which the Official Assignee's actions taken in the winding-up of the estate for the interest of the creditors were protected from future questions and consequences; and by which also, or under the rules framed under its provisions, that official's remuneration was lawfully regulated. The assets should be handed over to Mr. Keen subject to these stipulations.

The Court was crowded by solicitors, barristers, and members of the public who were interested in the decision.

Mr. Lowndes said, before the judgment was delivered, he would put in a letter dated 24th March, which gave Mr. March the power to make any arrangement he thought necessary for the purposes of the insolvency assets.

Mr. Inverarity: Then I shall have to call Mr. Keen.

Mr. Lowndes: But Mr. Keen is in England. You mean Mr. March.

Mr. Inverarity: Of course, I mean Mr. March.

The Judge: What is the letter about?

Mr. Lowndes: That Mr. March has power to enter into any arrangement he though necessary.

Mr. Inverarity: I never denied Mr. March had no such power, All I said was neither Mr. March nor Mr. Keen could enter into any arrangement before knowing what Mr Macleod had been doing.

The Judge: As the power is not disputed, I don't think it is any longer necessary to put in the letter.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, said: For some years past William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer carried on business in London, Bombay Calcutta and several other places as bankers and agents and were well known as William Watson and Co. On 30th January 1904, a Saturday, at 17-55, Mr. C. E. Randle, the manager of the firm in Bombay, received a telegram, which he handed to the Official Assignee before 10 a. m. on Monday the 1st February. That telegram was sent off from London at 11-40 a. m. on 30th January. On this date on the petition of William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer, a receiving order was made by the High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy in England. According to the affidavit of Mr. Keen, who was afterwards appointed trustee, this order was passed at about 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th January. Mr. Keen, in his affidavit of 18th March, and his solicitor, Mr. Rising in his affidavit of the same day, have both sworn that notice of the receiving order was given to Mr. Randle by him on 30th January. Mr. Randle, in his affidavit of 9th April, has denied this, and it is admitted by the letter of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen of 9th April, the telegram was not received by Mr. Randle till some days after it should have been. On 31st January, before 9 a.m. Mr. Randle received the telegram Q. which was sent from London on the day at 12-55 a.m. (it ought to have been 0-55 a.m.) and reached Bombay on the same day at 7-25 a.m. On Monday, the 1st February, at 11 a.m., the vesting order was made by this Court on the petition of Mr. Randle, the duly constituted attorney of William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer. It must be borne in mind that 11 a.m. in Bombay would be about 6 a.m. in London. On the same day at about 11 a.m., the debtors, on their own application, were duly adjudicated bankrupts by order of the Court in England, whereupon by the operation of Section 54 (1), it appears that all the property of the bankrupts vested in the Official Receiver, who became the trustee thereof until the appointment of a trustee. On 3rd February Mr. Randle received the telegram which left London at 4-10 a.m. on 1st Feb. and arrived in Bombay on 2nd February, but was not received by Mr Randle till the 3rd. This was the first intimation Mr. Randle received of the appointment of the Official Receiver, and on 4th February he received the telegrams from the Official Receivers, Ex, N, and O. On 5th February, Mr. Macleod received the telegram of 4th February. Mr. Keen was elected trustee of the property of the bankrupts, and his appointment was certified by the Board of Trade on 18th February. On 1st March the order C. was passed by the Court in England. The above facts from one point of view, raise a question of great importance, but in the view I take of all the facts, there arises a conflict between the Indian Courts and the Court in England, when proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act have been commenced in England. Mr Inverarity, however, strictly maintained that the vesting order of this Court is a nullity, and that Mr. Macleod was a trespasser throughout, and I must deal with his argument first. It is, I think most important to bear in mind that there are two states of facts to be considered first, as they were represented to this Court; the other as they actually were. In arguing that the vesting order in this Court was a nullity, Mr. Inverarity said that it was so, for two reasons. (a) That Mr. Randle had no authority to present the petition to this Court, and (b) that William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer were not resident within the jurisdiction as required by section 5 of the Indian Insolvency Act. Mr. Randle, in his petition referred to the power of attorney within which he was acting; and in my opinion, that power of attorney did authorise him to present the petition. It was in the widest possible terms, and the concluding portion of it was sufficient authority for this purpose. Having regard to the two decisions in the B. L. Reports, I am of opinion that William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer must be treated as residents within the jurisdiction. I read these decisions; and James, L. J., says a bankrupt can have more than one residence. The effect of the receiving order of the Court of Bombay is not to divest the debtor of any property. Consequently at 6 a. m. in London, when the vesting order of this Court was made, the property of the insolvents, in Bombay, at all events, was discharged from them and vested in the Official Assignee, and at 11 a. m. in London when the adjudication order was passed there was nothing in Bombay at all events, for the order appointing a trustee—and the official receiver is a trustee under section 54 (1)—to operate upon. Consequently the doctrine of "relation back" does not come into play; as when the trustee's title came into existence, there was no property in Bombay at all events of the insolvents, to which it could relate. If, therefore, the matter rested there, I should decline to comply with the order of the Bankruptcy Court in England, and would hold that the vesting order of this Court, passed by an Imperial Statute, had priority over the title of the official receiver and trustee in Bankruptcy in England. As regards the property within the presidency of Bombay at all events after the vesting order was made Mr. Macleod was bound to act under it till it was set aside. It is still much to be regretted that the official receiver did not communicate with Mr. Macleod till 5th February. Watson and Pfleiderer would have given him all the information necessary. I must now advert to the facts which were not brought before this Court. In the first place the telegram telling Mr. Randle that Watson and Company had stopped payment was not alluded to. I confess that having regard to that telegram it is to my mind impossible to say that Mr. Randle had power, under his power of attorney, to continue the business which was stopped. Further it was not brought to the attention of the Court that a receiving order had been made in England. Had this fact been brought to the notice of the Court, this Court would not have made the vesting order, until at all events, it had caused the Official Receiver in England to be communicated with. It certainly is an unfortunate thing that the telegram stating that fact was not delivered till some days after it should have been. But although Mr. Randle's authority under the power of attorney ceased, in my opinion, on receipt of the telegram I have referred to, I think that he was justified in presenting the petition in as much as he considered himself directed to do so although he was entirely misled by telegram Ex. Q. Knowing the facts as I know them now in my opinion, what the senders intended was that Mr. Randle should get some body appointed as manager of the estate. Both Watson and Pfleiderer had been some years in India, and it is inconceivable to suppose that if they had intended

died a petition to be filed they would not have said so in plain words. Moreover, para 6 of Kent's affidavit and the order of 1st March were issued and passed on an affidavit (inter alia) of Pilcher. I do not however think Mr. Randle was in any way whatever to blame for not reading that telegram as I read it. In presenting the petition, he acted under the advice of his attorney. This Court had no power to appoint a manager on such a communication; creditors were clamouring at the doors of Watson and Co., and no communication whatever had been received from the Official Receiver. The question then is what ought this Court to do under these circumstances? I have pointed out above that this Court, when it passed the vesting order on the 1st February, was not put in possession of facts which were material for it to know. I have also pointed out that, in my opinion it was the duty of the official receiver at once to inform this Court direct of the resulting order. Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, under a good and valid order of this Court, upon the facts before it, has become entitled to remuneration. It would be unfair to expect him to do any work in the future without remuneration. Mr. Macleod has also, I am informed, entered into several arrangements in connection with the estate which, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, should be carried out. I therefore pass the following order. Inasmuch as this Court when it passed the vesting order on the 1st February 1904 was not in possession of all the material facts in the case, in that order be set aside. On Mr Keen, the Official Receiver, and, (or) his constituted Attorney undertaking within reasonable time to ratify all the Acts and things done by Mr Macleod, the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, unless good cause is shewn to the contrary. And the aforesaid persons and (or) person further undertaking within reasonable time to duly remunerate Mr Macleod for what he has done and agreeing to pay such remuneration for what he may have to do hereafter, and also to pay his costs out of the Estate, then let the order of the Bankruptcy Court in England dated the 1st March 1904 be complied with. In the event of the above undertakings and (or) either of them not being complied with, this Court declines to comply with the said order of the said Court, and in such case let the Official Assignee hand over to the said Trustee and (or) his said Agent the property and assets of the said Estate to be dealt with by him and (or) them as he or they may be advised. Petition to remain on file. Liberty to any party to apply hereafter.

IRISH WOMAN'S STRATEGY.

WAKE WITH A LIVE "CORPSE."

The comedy of a "corpse" that took part in its own "waking," supped porter with the waking party, and then got out of bed on hearing that a niece had drawn the insurance money, and was having a "high time of it," was told in the Dublin Police Court on March 24, when Mary O'Neill was charged with obtaining £8 by false pretences from the British Legal Life Assurance and Loan Company, Limited. The story as told in court called to mind the famous wake of "The Shanghraun."

Mr. Brady on behalf of the company said that a woman named Bridget Connell was insured in the company for £8, payable at death. Lately she had been ill and was attended by Dr. Newell.

A week ago Mrs. O'Neill put Mrs. Connell in bed, placed lighted candles at her head and feet preliminary to waking her. She told the corpse that if anybody called while she was absent, she was not to say a word, but was to keep her eyes shut.

Then Mrs. O'Neill called on Dr. Newell and made a declaration that Mrs. Connell, his patient, was dead. She obtained a death certificate, and, with this document, called on the manager of the insurance company, produced the certificate, and drew the money.

But the corpse revived and went to the insurance company's office, where she said to the manager, "I am Bridget Connell. I am not dead at all. Why did you pay the amount of my policy?

Bridget Connell, questioned by Mr. Brady yesterday, said that she was insured in the British Legal Insurance Company for a sum of £8. She paid the premiums on the policy.

Mr. Brady: Do you remember being laid out?—Yes. I had been in bed ill for a good many months past. I remember one candle being lit by Mary O'Neill, who is my niece. She told me she was trembling in every bone in her body. She expected the bailiffs, and went out leaving me in bed.

TOLD TO LIE QUIET.

Did you pretend to be dead?—No! I did not.—What happened?—She told me not to be frightened, that she was going out to get money, and that I was not to be annoyed. She told me to stay quiet and she would get the money.

Did they put a shroud around you?—No; no one bothered me. In the evening I was told by a little girl that Mary O'Neill was in a cab driving about High-street in company with some other people.

Having a high time of it?—Yes, with a soldier and a coal-porter. (Laughter.)

There was a real live wake and a real live corpse and there was plenty of porter!—Yes; they got in porter and they got in another candle and put it in a bottle. They were all dancing and "lopping" about the boards. (Laughter.)

Did you get any of the porter?—Yes, I got a sup. (Laughter.)

Here Mrs. O'Neill, interposed with the remark, "When we went to wash and lay her out she came to life and we all rushed out." (Laughter).

Mr. Brady: Did they wash and lay you out?—That would be too much trouble. (Laughter.)

Detective-Officer McCabe said that when he arrested Mrs O'Neill she said, "I got the money. My aunt was dead from seven o'clock in the morning—(Laughter)—and when Mrs. Nolan went to wash her and she woke up and we all got a great fright and ran out she called me and told me to give the money to her as she was in debt. I then gave her the money—£7 17s. During the day she gave me 30s. for two shawls. She said she would buy an ass and car with the remainder." (Laughter.)

A remand was granted for the attendance of the doctor who gave the death certificate.

NEW RAILWAY IN GREECE.

A SHORTENED ROUTE TO EGYPT.

The opening of the first part of the railway from Piræus to the Turkish frontier, via Athens, Dameri, and Larissa, took place on March 9th. The line is of the usual European gauge, and when completed will allow of a direct service from Calais to Piræus, and will be the quickest route from England to Egypt and India. The railway is now finished as far as Thebes on the main line as is also a branch line from Skimatari) to Chalcis, whereby communication between Athens and Thessaly is shortened by some twelve hours. The opening ceremony was attended by the King, the Queen, and the Royal family, as well as by the Corps Diplomatique, members of the Government, and notabilities of Athens. The line was constructed by the Greek Railways Company, which is an Anglo-French enterprise, with a committee of management in Paris. In order to mark the interest taken by the Governments of England and France in the undertaking each sent a warship to Chalcis, and these vessels, anchored in the bay, firing salutes upon the King's arrival.

It is intended to establish forthwith a fast service by ship between Chalcis Volo and Salonica in connection with trains to and from Athens, so as to ensure a daily postal and passenger service between Athens and the rest of Europe pending the completion of the line and a junction with the Turkish railway system. It is expected that passengers will be able to leave Athens in the morning and reach Salonica the same night, and "vice versa."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandvi and Lower Dhanji, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	11	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famous, Bhendi Bazar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	25	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Ambewadi and Malabar Hill	13	8	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Ind Nagpada, Lamingtons, Tadbao, Byculla, and Ist Nagpada	42	36	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	19	5	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	0	11
Worlie Estates	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	125	91	171
Total plague deaths to date	274,397	225,274	
Same date last year	208	183	258

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on 11th April, was as under:—Chief Medical Officer Jamnagar, 200 doses; Civil Surgeon Pyadad, 100 doses; Civil Surgeon Muss ore, 500 doses; Laboratory Officer P. R. Laboratory, 111 doses; Dr. F. H. Hume, American Mission, Bombay, 60 doses.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. G. F. Watts' Pictures.

A KIPLING SONG BOOK RECITAL.

"THE ARM OF THE LAW."

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Coincidently with the effort to put Leighton House on a more secure financial basis comes the news that Mr. G. F. Watts has removed the pictures from his Kensington residence, which has been so generously thrown open to the public for many years. This, to certain visitors, may be a source of regret, but, in view of the fact that Mr. Watts is very adequately represented both at the Tate Gallery and in the National Portrait Gallery there may not be much room for lamentation. A visit to the Tate Gallery always results so far as one visitor is concerned, in the impression that were Mr. Watts further removed from us in point of date—were we not so inordinately proud of our possession of him—we would be disinclined to give him such ample wall space. This must sound like blasphemy to the group of Watts' worshippers that permeates both Society and the Press, but most painters will probably agree with this. The literary qualities and the moral qualities of Mr. Watts's achievement are beyond question, but one can imagine another Mr. Watts, the painter of "Psyche," who might have eschewed sermons in paint, who might have confined himself to a smaller scale where beautiful "quality" and fine colour, where in fact the virtues of the painter rather than the virtues of the moralist or the writer, might have had their fair share of predominance.

At the St. James' hall Mme. Blanche Marchesi and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan have given conjointly a recital which was both interesting and amusing. Mme. Marchesi sang with all her accustomed seriousness; she takes a solemn and solid view of the art of music and, naturally, nothing will move her from that standpoint. This is, of course, just as it should be; but it so happens that if her theory, which, we quite own, is justified in very many instances, happens to be applied to an occasional duet let us say, which is not altogether of the serious order of things, it may happen that the result will be occasionally such as may give rise to a certain amount of good-humoured laughter. In Nicholas Lanoers "I prithee keep my Sheep for me" (edited by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch) it was impossible, during the interpretation, to refrain from smiling, if only because the seventeenth-century words, as applied to a twentieth-century platform, seemed quite incongruous. But when the singers advanced to "Why sigh'st thou, Shepherd?" (a duet by John Jenkins written in 1669), a work which contains many quiet extraordinary allusions, all of which were well realised by Mme. Marchesi and Mr. O'Sullivan, laughter became irrepressible. At the same time one must admire the courage which dictated the airs of both Mr. O'Sullivan and Mme. Marchesi in their joint singing of all the works which we have mentioned, with which they were mutually connected.

The great success of the afternoon, perhaps, lay with the first performance of Mr. Edward German's settings of six songs from the "Justso Song Book for little Children," the words of which, of course, are by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Beautiful indeed are these words, which take Mr. Kipling far away from anything that has to do with the larger issues of the world, but which simply concern himself and little children. His song of the Cat and the Dog is absolutely charming; he knows that the cat is a mere cupboard-lover, and so he sings of Binkie the dog.

But Binkie, he snores at my feet all night,
And he is my Firstest Friend!

Mr. Edward German, as one would naturally have expected, has thoroughly entered into the humour of such songs as these and his music is throughout most charming. "Kangaroo and Dingo," which is the first of the series, is quite beautiful in its intimacy of thought, but in humour it is surpassed by the "Uninhabited Island," the two succeeding songs, very engrossing though they are, strike us as being a little sentimental; but in "Rolling Down to Rio" Mr. German is quite at his best and anybody who knows what Mr. German is when he is singing songs that he has made his own to the tune of his own gay music will understand what that phrase means, charmingly vital, exquisitely simple, and yet never losing sight of technical side of his art, Mr. German shows himself here at every point a singularly individual and delightful musician.

On Wednesday Mr. Bourchier gave a special matinee of "The Arm of the Law," preceded by Mr. Alfred Sutro's comedietta "A Marriage has been Arranged," which has only been seen once before at some charitable matinee. It is a very pleasing little piece, at times rather more serious than most of its kind, and, admirably interpreted by Mr. Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh, was warmly received. "The Arm of the Law," which followed, is a piece worth thinking over. It was again noted that the last act was not quite so effective as the second, which grips and works on you as does no other act at present on the London boards. The reason of this decline of interest is probably that which made "The Philanthropist" unsatisfactory. M. Brieux does not quite make up his mind for once and all whether he is dealing with the theories, views, abuses, or the like, or with individual characters and their private fortunes. Up to the end of Act II. Maurice, Etchepare and Yanetta are used merely to afford an object-lesson of the iniquitous possibilities of the French criminal procedure. It really does not matter much what becomes of them afterwards, at the fall of the second curtain the indictment of the system is complete. M. Brieux betrays a consciousness of this when he omits clearly to inform us whether Etchepare is guilty or innocent. This, the very first thing we should want to know in a play really about characters, is irrelevant to M. Brieux's main theme, an attack on the French system. "Is it not monstrous," he seems to ask, "that any one should be treated so? Any one, innocent or guilty, I don't mind which."

Obviously the rights and wrongs of the system are not to be judged by a single case. What M. Brieux has not realised is that when once his three characters have experienced the system, their real work is done, their bolt is shot. It is too late in the day to ask us to interest ourselves in them as individuals, as being a certain man who has just discovered his wife's premarital frailty, his wife, and the gentleman (who might never have seen a red robe in his life) that has published the wife's shame. For ordinary dramatic purposes M. Brieux has begun at the wrong end. With calmer forethought he might have dealt the French criminal system just as swingeing a blow, while telling a story that would have maintained its tension throughout. That story would have been Yanetta's. The first act would disclose her cottage, not Vagret's house. We should witness domestic happiness, unclouded by any shadow of the law. There comes a sudden halt from the tidue. Etchepare is arrested for murder. Whether he should be innocent or guilty is a question that would answer itself as the play is proceeded with; probably he should be guilty, but his guilt or his innocence must be made clear to the audience. The second act would be much as it is now—the attack on the machinery gaining rather than losing strength by Maurice's being a man against whom we know nothing personally, a man steeped in no disgraceful intrigues, and free from unscrupulous ambition. He should be simply an official who knows his business, and uses in the public interest the powers that the State has conferred upon him.

After the second act he would never be seen. That Yanetta should kill him is a vain business, except as regards her. If he is fairly representative of his order, the vacancy will be filled by just such another. If he is not fairly representative, what becomes of the attack on the system? In the third act Etchepare, having heard for the first time of Yanetta's past in court, casts her from him. It is best that he should be guilty, not of a very vile murder but of a crime by the side of which her sin of old is trivial. What, then for her, bereft of husband, children and a fair name, but suicide? That would complete a story here from start to finish. As a young and innocent girl she was led astray. She has lived her misfortune down, is the best of wives and of mothers. She is happy and deserves to be. Her husband does something that attracts the attention of the magistracy. The Etchepares are drawn into a monstrous machine from which he escapes, but which rends her limb from limb. What finer and simpler theme could a dramatist ask? The action never flags till she is dead. Justice has let the criminal go, but has left his comparatively innocent wife nothing to live for. M. Brieux is too hot headed. He is so bent on demolishing a system, that he overlooks the fact that with it he demolishes his play. It is as if Samson after pulling down the house about his ears, issued invitations to attend at the ensuing inquest. For all that, "The Arm of the Law" is better worth seeing than any other play just now before the public.

History is not readily translated into the stage play. It often seems to lack its proper setting, and its continuity. Notwithstanding a considerable knowledge of the theatre displayed by the three authors of "La Montansier," and notwithstanding the magic of the names of Rejane and the two Coquelins, the new piece at the Gaiete, given for the first time this evening, is hardly to be accounted a great success. That there are dramatic possibilities in the life of this striking figure of the Revolution and the First Empire none will deny who know the more intimate history of the period, but that a series of more or less disconnected tableaux necessarily constitute a great play is not a corollary. The authors have an eye to the mechanism of the stage; they work up to a good "curtain," but the real inwardness of a strong piece is sadly wanting. La Montansier is introduced in the prologue as La Belle Beamise. She, in her turn, presents to her company of the theatre Montansier her future husband and co-director, Neuville. There is the gaiety of marriage bells and good theatrical receipts in the prospect. In the second act we are in the "foyer" of the theatre. La Montansier is threatened with the terrors of the Convention, for her supposed Royalist leanings, and St. Just puts the case with brutal cynicism, and stipulates the price of freedom. Rather than submit to so odious an alternative, La Montansier, who is really sheltering a young aristocrat in her company (le Marquis de Rochefette) resolves to go to the war, and enrols her company in the Republican forces. In the third act the comedians and a certain number of the "conscrits," who have taken service as "vivandieres," are actually at the front. Poor Neuville and his betrothal are quite forgotten, and the fascinating La Montansier has made a new conquest of the proscribed Marquis. There seems to be plenty of time for incidental love-making amid the roar of the cannon and the sights and sounds of a battlefield. D. Rochefette declares his undying affection for La Montansier, but he is presently to be put to severe proof. He learns of the death of his brother, and, notwithstanding that the possessor of his heart bids him stay on pain of being treated as a traitor, family ties and Royalist sympathies are too strong for him, and he hurries on the way to Paris. But, as fate would have it, he is, wounded by an attacking party actually led by La Montansier, who has taken the temporary command of the theatrical company at the bidding of Neuville.

The final scene gives rise to a pretty piece of acting between La Montansier and Neuville (played by M. Cande). Neuville, recognising the hopelessness of an attachment to so inconstant a lady as the directress of the theatre, decides to leave the company, but Saint Phar (M. Coquelin aine), an elderly comedian also in love with the heroine of the play in an access of nobility, brings the two together. "The play's the thing" in which each finds the other's real feeling. As they rehearse—she has a peasant, with marvellous imitation of the accent, he as Pierrot—their estrangement is over, and they fall into one another's arms. It only remains to account for the young nobleman. In a curious scene he is reproached by La Montansier (previous, be it understood to her reconciliation with her official admirer) for his desertion, but finally agrees to accept a safe conduct from the fair hands of the lady who, presumably, is reinstated in the favour of the Revolutionary leaders. Such is the outline of the plot; indeed there is little more of it than that. Mme. Rejane makes the most of what opportunities there are for the display of her great talents in mimicry and coquetry, and all the feminine arts; Saint Phar is a humorous and sympathetic figure as presented by the well-rounded study of M. Coquelin and M. Jean Coquelin, in the somewhat old character of the Marquis de Rochefette, displays the family genius for acting. The costumes and the staging are excellent; the battle scene is thrilling and realistic. It is the frame that has overpowered the picture. Notwithstanding that the figures are good the canvas lacks the essential quality—"composition."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Referring to the prize distribution at the Parsee Girls' Schools, the "Rast Goftar" says:—No lover of female education in our midst could have failed to be gratified by the very encouraging and satisfactory report which the Managing Committee of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association have once again presented to the public, in connection with the three establishments under their charge. Sunday last was the eleventh anniversary of the death of that great reformer and patron of female education among the Parsees, Mr. Sorabjee Bangalee; and as usual it was made the occasion for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the three schools. The report which the Hon'ble Mr Dorabha Chichgar then presented had more than one encouraging feature about it. In the first place the institution continues to be popular and to enjoy public confidence—witness the number of pupils on its rolls. No less than 635 girls are receiving their education under the roofs of these schools and out of these fifty-six are receiving education free. The second encouraging feature to be noted is the success with which the Kindergarten and Herbartian system of education has been adopted and the fine results it has shown.

"VICEREGAL ILLUSIONS PURE AND SIMPLE."

Under the above heading the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—Last week we observed how far the entire speech which the Viceroy made on the occasion of the winding up of the debate on the Budget—we mean the fatuous and solemn recitation of those heterogeneous harangues previously prepared, which are absurdly raised to the dignity of a debate—was one vast illusion pure and simple more or less evolved from the depths of his own inner consciousness. We said that the glowing picture he presented to the outside world specially of the United Kingdom, of his five years of strenuous administration was nothing but a huge piece of canvas skilfully stretched out, and cleverly dotted all over with the brilliant but blinding colours of his own selections. Just as the mirage decoys the weary traveller in the desert, this picture seems to be designed to serve the same purpose. The illusion however is dispelled as the traveller approaches the spot nearer and nearer. He finds that it was an optical illusion. The effect of Lord Curzon's description is the same. The nearer we approach it and the more closely we scan it the colours fade away till the residuum is "nil"!

A CHARITABLE PARSEE CLUB.

The "Voice of India" asks:—When will our people learn to take their pleasures mixt with a thought for those who find it hard to get even the bare necessaries of life, let alone luxuries? That there is room for charity in our city, even the most callous-hearted person cannot doubt. That charity sometimes flows into a wrong channel, cannot also be doubted. It is equally beyond doubt that the passion for pleasure is predominant in these days and that we are thinking less of the poor and the needy than we used to. Clubs are springing up like mushrooms in our midst, to cater for the occupation and amusement of the members. A club is generally recognised as a place where members meet to make themselves merry. And yet what a factor for good it would be if those responsible for establishing it knew how to mix their pleasures with thoughts for the poor? The members of the Parsee Boating Club seem to be not only aware of this but have actually acted on this excellent principle. From a summarised statement of donations collected on different occasions [illegible] the last fifteen years, we find that the Parsee [illegible] Club spent nearly Rs. 4,000 on various charit[illegible]

SENSATIONAL CRIME AT KENSAL RISE.

BODY IN A BOX.

FLIGHT AND SUICIDE OF MURDERER.

One of the most gruesome and horrible crimes of modern times, recalling in its main outlines the most sensational features of the Wainwright case and the Deaming tragedy, was accidentally brought to light at Kensal Green on Wednesday night, March 23rd, when a tin trunk, which was being carried away by a caravan, was found to contain the dismembered body of a woman.

Much connected with this discovery remains a mystery, and the difficulty of tracing the events actually leading up to the crime is increased by the fact that the supposed murderer committed suicide when the fact of the tragedy first became known. The identity of the suicide has already been established, but at present the remains of the woman have not been identified.

Ladysmith-road contains a large number of newly built houses, most of which are let at a rental of £48 per annum. About seven months ago No. 43 in this road was let to a man giving the name of George Albert Crossman, who had formerly lived in Observing-road, close by. He gave excellent references, and seemed to be a desirable tenant. Soon after taking the house he was joined by a good-looking fair-haired woman, who was presumed to be Mrs. Crossman, and they, with two children, occupied the whole of the house till five weeks ago, when Crossman let the lower part to a young couple named Dell. The present whereabouts of the woman and the children has not been disclosed. Some accounts state that they disappeared five weeks ago.

SUSPICIOUS ABOUTSIDE.

For some time past Mr. Dell had noticed a most obnoxious smell in the house, and mentioned this to his landlord. Oh! it's nothing said Crossman, but Mr. Dell persisted, and had the drains examined, with the result that they were found to be in perfect order. Then Mr. Dell became more persistent, and said he was sure that the smell arose from a box in a large cupboard under the stairs. Crossman nervously said this was impossible as the box, only contained wire, useful for decorative work. I don't believe it, was the reply. Anyhow, you must take that box into the garden as we shall all have typhoid unless you do. Crossman argued against the suggestion, but in vain, and at last agreed to remove the box but kept putting it off day by day.

However, on Monday night he went into the cupboard, locked the door and soon hammering was heard.

What have you got? cried Mr. Dell; "Have you got a dead body there?"

The reply was given in a quivering voice:

Oh! it's all right. This stuff smells awfully when it goes bad.

Towards nine o'clock Crossman came out of the cupboard and tried to appear quite at ease but his face was white and his hands trembled.

REMOVING THE BOX.

About a fortnight ago Crossman went to a carman living in Salisbury-road, and requested him to go to Sunnyside, the name of the house at 43, Ladysmith-road, and remove some boxes which he had there. At the last moment, however, he wrote to the carman telling him that he was not ready to have the boxes removed, and countermanded the order.

Crossman then visited a greengrocer named Ryden in business at St. Willies-terrace, which is some distance from Ladysmith-road, and engaged him to go to the house on Wednesday night and remove a box. The instructions to the greengrocer were to bring a covered van and to come alone. Later he despatched a telegram ordering that the van should be sent on Tuesday evening. Young Ryden went to Sunnyside and found no one in. An hour after Crossman came to the shop, and after apologising for the trouble given inquired whether the box could be fetched at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, stating that as he had some important business to transact in the county he was anxious to leave home as early as possible.

Mrs. Ryden said she could not execute the order, and on Wednesday night Crossman came again, and Mrs. Ryden's son was asked to go to 43, Ladysmith-road at once.

The young man remarked to his mother that he thought there was something peculiar about Crossman's order, because of the early hour at which he wanted the van to call in the morning. When Ryden arrived, Crossman showed him the trunk, which was in a cupboard, and, by first moistening a small, said Crossman or what was in the box, stating that he wanted to know before he did any thing further.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

Crossman said the box contained wire, but Ryden was not satisfied with this statement. He bent to examine the box, and noticing how heavy it was he tried to lift it.

The lock was a weak one, and easily gave way to the carman's pull. A horrible sight met his gaze.

There in the box lay the remains of a woman embedded in cement. Quicklime had also been used and everything done to conceal the crime.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dell went to Kensal Rise Police Station, detailed his suspicions to the sergeant in charge and went back to the house with a constable.

As soon as the carman saw the constable he pointed to Crossman and said "That is the man who asked us to take away the box."

Thereupon Crossman attempted to escape and ran rapidly in the direction of Hanover-road. He was quickly followed by the police, and after three-quarters of a mile the chase continued. Little by little the murderer was losing ground and just as the police closed upon him he threw a razor and slit his throat from ear to ear. Death was practically instantaneous and his body was forthwith removed to the mortuary.

The police had the greatest difficulty in extracting the body from the box and had to use pick-axes and literally hack the trunk to pieces. The body came out in parts, arms, skull, legs, all embedded in cement.

It is understood that the superficial examination of the remains of the woman indicates that death had taken place at least six weeks or two months ago, but the time cannot be definitely fixed.

The trunk bore evidence of having been sprinkled with lavender water, which Crossman had evidently done whilst awaiting the arrival of the carman.

MR. DELL'S STORY.

Mr. Dell, in the course of an interview, told the following story of the discovery:—

"I took the lower part of the house from Crossman about seven weeks ago and when I said I wanted a place in which to store some spare furniture he said I might use the cupboard underneath the stairs the only thing which he himself required to keep there being a big, heavy box.

"I noticed a disagreeable smell in the house when I took my furniture in, and I complained to Crossman, who said it came from a box containing some size which was going mouldy, and he would have it removed.

"Crossman lived with a woman who was known as Mrs. Crossman, but there was another woman who occasionally puid an appearance. It seems that on January 21, Crossman in another name married this latter woman at Herne Bay, she having at that time £35 in the bank. He treated her so badly, however, that in less than a fortnight she returned home to her parents, and he then came to the flat with the woman known as Mrs. Crossman.

"The police know for certain that Crossman forged his wife's name and withdrew nearly the whole of her money from the Post Office. Only a week ago two policemen and two detectives came to the house to levy a distress warrant for the rates. They seized the furniture, or the best part of it, and it was sold by auction.

"Since that time Crossman made mysterious excursions by night, and on Monday he did not return until the small hours of the morning. I became very suspicious of all in and it seemed to me that he was a man who ought to be watched.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

"As the rates had been discussed for and another quarter's rent was becoming due he was evidently in great difficulties. He told me that he should have to clear out and that he had let the upper part of the house to a friend of his, but that I should not be disturbed.

"About seven o'clock on Monday night Crossman went into the cupboard where the box was locked the door inside and for about an hour was hammering at something by the light of a candle. There was a fearful smell when he opened the door to come out.

"I demanded that the box should be removed at once, and at about seven o'clock last night, when I returned home from the City, I found Crossman with the box in the passage, trying to drag it along.

"It was a terrible weight, and he could scarcely move it. Feeling convinced that something was wrong, I felt afraid to go near the box. I told Crossman that I was sure there was a body in it, and that I should give information to the police. I then went to the police station in Harvest-road, Kilburn.

"When I returned with the police there was a man in front of the house, and the box was lying in the road. The two men in charge of the van had themselves become suspicious, as Crossman had told them he wanted to take the box to Cricklewood, but that he only wanted one man with him."

CROSSMAN'S HISTORY.

Crossman, it appears, had for years led a life of crime, and the police believe that his visits at night to various parts of the metropolis were for the purpose of committing robberies. Many incriminating documents have been found in his rooms and no doubt is felt that a clever and unscrupulous blackguard has lived unsuspected in Kensal Rise for the last few months.

He did not look a criminal, and was always well dressed, and his manner was quiet and unobtrusive. He had many commercial transactions with furniture dealers, and invariably swindled them out of their goods.

In his rooms were found numerous catalogues of cheap goods. These he got on credit and advertised them in the papers as articles of considerable value which, "owing to misfortune," he had to sell. By this means he gained a considerable amount of money.

FIVE YEARS FOR BIGAMY.

The police state that in 1898 he was sentenced to five years for bigamy, his crime being accentuated by the heartless manner in which he deserted the woman and also by the fact that he embezzled all her money and left her absolutely penniless.

When he was released he married again a woman who had £90 in the bank. He immediately persuaded her to hand over the money to him with the result that he forthwith began to lead a wild life, and in three weeks all the money had gone. Then he began to ill-use his wife, his brutality at last becoming so great that the woman fled from him.

It is not yet known definitely whether he contracted any other illegal marriages, but there seems every likelihood that he did, as the police have found many letters from women addressing him in endearing terms. In his pocket-he was found an advertisement couched in the following terms:—

Gentleman of private means desires to make the acquaintance of a young Christian lady with small means; references exchanged.

This advertisement was answered by one lady, who said she had £200, and by another lady who had some house property.

There can be no doubt that Crossman received many other replies and that he duped several women of their savings.

MARRIED AS "SEATON."

Crossman had been married in the name of Frank Seaton in January, at Bexley, to the daughter of a gardener. After the marriage he took his wife down to Whitstable.

From here they went to Herne Bay, but he so ill-treated her that she left him after a couple of weeks. The quarrel was made up, and the woman joined him in London.

Crossman had for the last year been in financial difficulties, and some days ago a distress warrant was levied as he had not paid his rates. He further had to pay to-day his rent, and did not have the money. His landlord threatened to put in bailiffs, and this meant discovery of the dismembered body.

He determined to get rid of it before to-day.

Crossman was a short, dark, active man, probably about thirty years old.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Among those who attended the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge were some who were present at the interment of a greater captain of men, Wellington. In Wellington's case, too, the whole Kingdom mourned the dead warrior, but the determination to make a gigantic State circus of the event led to a ridiculous commonness. Instead of a gun carriage they must have a tremendous State car. This was so heavy and ponderous that it broke through the roadway of St. James Park, and there was the great gloomy pantechnicon with the pontifical burden, fast-wedged for two hours in a sewer.

By excessive wages and unprecedented largesse of the native wine, men were got to cut and disturb the mast from its moorings. But then it had to be taken four miles along the road to port. Such a thing had never been heard of. Sir John managed to take up a carriage, and after a journey of a day and a half, part of which time was spent in digging the monster out of trellised roadways, twelve or fourteen horses got it to the vessel which, after extraordinary difficulties, the engineer had succeeded in steamering. There were no cranes to lift such a weight. They had to build a scaffolding in the hold of the barque to get the block aboard. Eventually the thing was accomplished, and although every maritime wave the one who had undertaken the commission believed that the masterpiece would send the vessel to the bottom the granite was safely brought to London and a new era in engineering inaugurated. One curious feature in the history of Southwark Bridge is that it was opened at dead of night. As the clock of St. Paul's chimed midnight it was declared free to the public.

Much has been written of the Countess Waldersee since her husband's death. "Truth" tells a pretty story of their engagement. "It is said that he proposed for the Princess Near after a walk in the high street of some German town under the following circumstances. She had been shopping, and had a small parcel in her hand when he met her, saluted and turned round to accompany her to the door of her residence. The Princess, the story is, held out the parcel to him. He declined politely. She affected not to understand why. He reminded her of the severe rule prohibiting military men of every degree from carrying in the street parcels on even ladies' wraps. She told him that the rule was absurd, and that in this instance it must be disregarded, or else—He laughed, took the parcel, and called next day to know what penalty he would have incurred had he not broken the rule. She made a saucy reply. Both assumed words half gay, half sentimental, with the consequence that the visit ended in an engagement."

It was when Count von Waldersee was in China that the Emperor sent him a draymal dwelling (Akershaus) which seemed to answer until it mysteriously underwent the test of fire. This happened when the Marshal lay on bad asthma. On being roused he found the room red hot, and the room becoming like an oven. With great difficulty he escaped, but so terribly overcome that he had to be taken to the ambulance.

Close to the old Augustinuses Church, on Karmoy Island, Norway, and meeting mariners it, is a stone pillar about 20ft. high, called the "Virgin Mary's Needle." Tradition holds that when the pillar touches the church the world will come to an end. The superstitious local parson, whenever the imagines that its point is gaining nearer to the sacred building, promptly mounts the pillar and shinnies a bit off the top, so as to save the world from an untimely end.

I find in the new English girl, says Mr. John Lane, in the "Fortnightly Review" a charm and a vivacity when she is not hampered by tradition which must make the American girl look to her laurels.

Those present at the last Elgar Festival noticed at Covent Garden were set wondering as to the untold woes by Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Lloyd Chandos, the same being more noticeable on the gentleman's black coat than on the lady's evening dress. The medal in one presented by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for the best musician of a year, and while instrumentalists composers can boast of its possession, only three vocalists have, so far, been honoured with its presentation viz. Madame Clara Butt, Miss Muriel Foster, and Mr. Lloyd Chandos. The original medal presented was a large one, and in the case of the popular tenor reformed to size taken away by burglars at his house; the Worshipful Company of Musicians then decided to strike a smaller one to be worn on all special occasions by the possessors.

The treasurer of the borough of Maidenhead (Mr. H. J. Mount) has presented for use on the borough police-court a washable Bible, on which witnesses were sworn last week at the weekly sitting of the court. The Bible is bound in ivory, has an ivory back, and is about 6 ins. deep and 4½ ins. wide. The Bible which this volume displaces has been in use for half a century, and has become discoloured and worn.

"Englishman" writes to the "Birmingham Daily Post" as follows:—Is it generally known that the steel frozen limbs now being laid on the Pershore-Stour route are made in Germany? Surely not, or every loyal subject having occasion to use the trains would boycott them until the said rails were removed."

"For the last night of the Melbourne Princess season," says the "Australasian," "Miss Dora Rignold appeared as Romeo. A sweet, gentle and loveable Romeo she made, too. A Romeo of the boudoir, with beautifully rounded limbs, dainty ways, and plaintive, haunting voice. Her elocution was even, but there was no fire behind her passionate love lines. It was an excellent valtuno.

"Miss Rignold, in the moonlight, looked an angelic being without the wings that might have stood to Burne-Jones for one of his cold and saintly figures in 'The Legend of the Briar Rose.' But her failure to produce Shakespeare's lover must not be scored against her. On the contrary, it is distinctly in her favour for it serves to show that she cannot divest herself of her sweet, womanly sensibilities that are so attractive when she plays the woman."

Other actresses who have essayed the part of Romeo some of them with much success, are Miss Cushman, Miss Ada Swanborough, Madame Vestris, Miss Merivale, Marianne St. Clair, Miss Margaret Leighton, Miss Rosa Bateman and last but not least Miss Ellen Terry, who played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet at Covent Garden.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that on April 22 next the original warrant for Bunyan's arrest will be sold at Sotheby's. This document is signed by thirteen justices of the peace—six baronets and seven esquires.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

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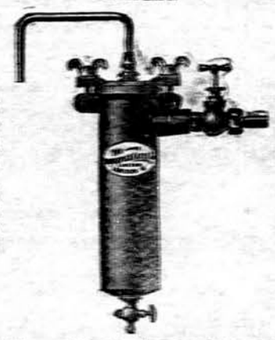

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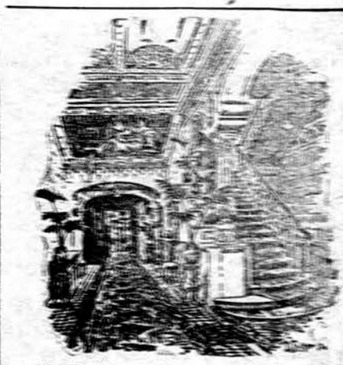

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WRITERS AND READERS.

"Greater America" is the title of a new work by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun. The author is known on both sides of the Atlantic as a sympathetic, if critical, student of American affairs. The present book, on which he has been engaged for the past two years, is rendered specially interesting by the circumstances under which it appears. The war between Japan and Russia, upon the issue of which depends so largely the future of the Far East and of the Pacific, lends additional emphasis to a study of the third great factor in the Pacific drama—the expansion of the United States. The coming Presidential Election will be fought on questions to which Mr. Colquhoun gives special attention, and which he endeavours to present in their true relation to each other and to the future of the American people. For British readers the keenest interest will centre round the questions of Imperial relations, which are raised and discussed from the standpoint of the very latest developments, especially in the chapters dealing with the West Indies and Canada. A subject of the deepest importance to both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is that of Anglo-American relations, and this, as affected by America's position in World politics, is the principal motive of a book which cannot fail to interest readers on both sides of the Atlantic. Messrs Harper and Brothers are the Publishers.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library the following three volumes:—"A Bush Honeymoon" and other "Australian Stories" by Laura M. Palmer Archer ("Bushwoman"). Of these stories Mr. T. A. Browne ("Rolf Boldrewood") who read them in manuscript wrote as follows:—"I am in a position to guarantee the local colour, the dialect, and the true Australian ring of the collection. Some of the short stories are weird with tragic intensity; some humourous with the quaint comedy of the Bushland; and all, to my mind, strong, original and realistic in a very uncommon degree. No woman who has written about the Australian bush (with the exception of Mrs Campbell Praed) has half the knowledge of the far back wilds, the inmost deserts the never-never country (as the dwellers of the waste call it) which Mrs. Archer has displayed in these sketches. She is an Australian by birth and rearing, and, of course, has the intuitive knowledge of her subject, which is difficult, almost impossible, to obtain elsewhere.

"Tussock Land" by Arthur H. Adams. This is a colonial novel by a colonial writer. It deals with the diverse life and conditions of two embryo nationalities that are usually grouped under the term Australasia—the island colony of New Zealand and the semi-tropical continental Commonwealth. The story, which is woven round the career of an artist, opens on a sheep run in the far south of New Zealand, a lonely expanse of treeless hill country, scantily clothed with the tufted silky grass known as tussocks. Here the heroine Aroha, whose Maori name hints of her descent from the first owners of the land, meets the boy, and though between her and him stands his art, in the end the woman wins. There are other heroines in the story, and the reaction of their personalities upon the artist makes stable a character immature and fluid. Throughout the story runs the contrast between New Zealand and Australia, the struggle between Labour and Art, the inevitable antagonism of the sexes.

"The Celebrity at Home" by Violet Hunt. "The celebrity" here is a successful novelist and literary man, who though married and the father of a family, poses in smart Society as a bachelor. The tale is told by his younger child in an ingenuously humorous fashion and contains much amusing satire of present-day life.

Mr. Michael Davitt has finished his new book, and it will be published early in April by Messrs. Harper. It is a complete history of the Irish land question, from the time of Cromwell down to the present day. Indeed, it treats of every phase of Irish politics during that time, and it contains pen-pictures of Irish leaders.

Henry Seton Merriman's volume of posthumous stories, "Tomaso's Fortune," will be published on April 12 by Messrs. Smith, Elder. They also announce a new edition of his earlier volume of stories, "Flotsam," which they have now taken over and added to their practically uniform edition of his writings. It will probably be found that a complete romance from Merriman's pen remains to be published.

Mr. Chris Healy, who has written cleverly of many things, has now written his "Confessions of a Journalist." Mostly, the volume is a lively autobiography, and necessarily it also deals with notable events of the time. For the rest, it may be described as a study in journalism here and in Paris, where Mr. Healy worked. The book is announced by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace is to write in the April "Fortnightly" about the poem thought to be by Edgar Allan Poe, which was recently published. As will be remembered, several correspondents pointed out that it seemed actually to have been written by James Whitcomb Riley. Since then Doctor Russel Wallace has been investigating the history of the poem, and the point now is whether it did not exist while Riley was a mere boy.

Anything about William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, ought to be interesting. Unfortunately, very little has been said about him outside reference books and the larger histories. Now a popular biography of Penn, who, as a Quaker, was naturally the friend of the American Indians, is to be published by Mr. Appleton. The writer of it is Mr. Augustus C Buell, who has based the monograph chiefly on the correspondence between Penn and his American agent, John Logan.

A translation of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus had, as his friends knew, been an agreeable task to the Rev. Edward Thring, for long the head master of Uppingham. It is just about to be published by Messrs. Constable, and "old boys" of Uppingham will, in particular, welcome it. Throughout his busy life Mr. Thring never ceased to be a close student of the classics. Aeschylus, owing to his rude strength and grasp of life, appealed to him more than any other Greek dramatist.

A history of "Impressionist Painting" is shortly to be published by Messrs. George Newnes. It deals with the movement, from its origin in the art of Turner and Constable, down to the present day. Its latest phases are reflected in the painting of Monet, Whistler, Pissarro, Liebermann, Besnard, and Claus. The Book has a hundred full-page illustrations of masterpieces, most of which have not before been published. The writer of it is Mr. Wynford Dewhurst.

Mr. Howard Pease, who is a member of the well-known north country family, has written a border historical novel. It is a story of romance, love, theology, and fighting at the middle of the seventeenth century. Charles the Second Cromwell, the great Marquis of Argyll, and George Fox, the Quaker, figure in it. Altogether the story, which is entitled Magnus Sinclair, is based upon authentic historical and antiquarian documents. It will be published by Messrs. Constable.

"Quaker Grey" is the title of a book belonging to the past, which the Astolat Press is to reissue. The old manuscript from which the text is edited was first published in 1776 in a journal of the Society of Friends. It is a personal narrative of Elizabeth Ashbridge, who as she wrote in it, died in "truth's service 1755." She ran away from her home when she was fourteen, was a widow at fifteen, and then emigrated to America under the bad old indenture system. Finally she became a Quaker.

It was said of Sir William Flower that he "handled bones as if he loved them." The biography of the eminent naturalist is to be published after Easter by Messrs. Macmillan. His career began with vivid experiences as a young doctor in the Crimea. It was crowned by his work at the South Kensington Museum, where he had scope for exhibiting the facts of science in an attractive form. The life is enriched by correspondence and reminiscence, including letters to and from the Duke of Argyll, and a record of a visit to Tennyson in his last years.

Mr. W. J. Davis, the well-known secretary of the National Society of Brassworkers, is a keen numismatist. He has written a work on the British token coinage of the nineteenth century. He finds the first mention of a token in a work of the year 1622. The author of it stated that leathern money bearing the "name, stamp, and picture" of Edward I was kept in one of the towers of Carnarvon Castle. That King reigned from 1272 to 1307, and he used these tokens when he was building fortresses to overawe the rebellious Welsh of the Marches.

Lord Hawke has written an introduction to a history of Yorkshire county cricket which Messrs. Constable are to publish. The book is by the Rev. R. S. Holmes, and has illustrations and portraits. Lord Hawke says:—

Yorkshire cricket is a thing of which not only every Yorkshireman, but every Englishman, must feel proud. . For one and twenty years Yorkshire cricket has been my chief hobby. I may truthfully say the ruling passion of my life. I am very proud to have had some share in the splendid achievements which can be set to the credit of the county team, and whatever I have been able to do for players or the game has been literally a labour of love.

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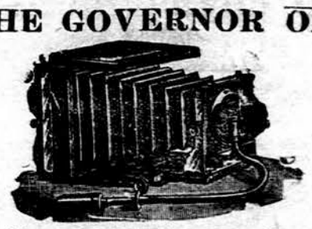

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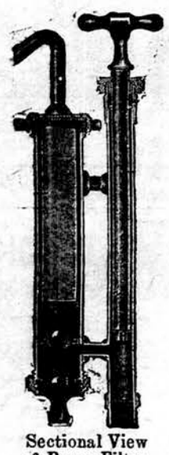

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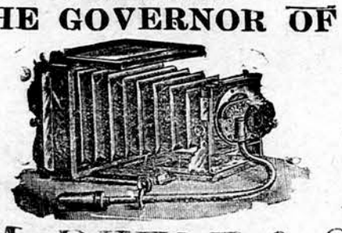

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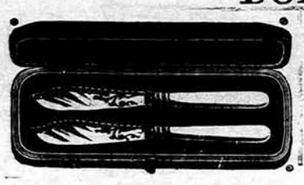

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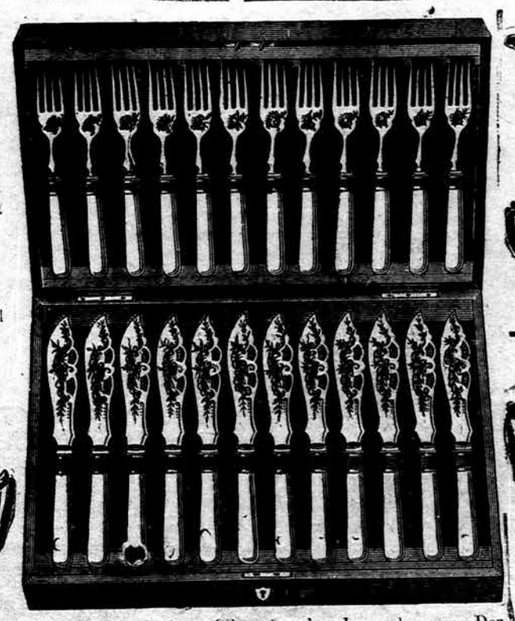

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